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SOVIET UNION POLITICAL AFFAIRS

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SARATOV OBKOM CHIEF ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by A. Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "The Economy--Problems of Restructuring": "Saratov Acceleration"; first two paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] Thinking over the decisions of the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee today we say with complete certitude: for us the mechanism of acceleration is a system for sharply improving the quality of output, raising it to the world level and, for a number of articles, beyond.

Where do we begin? At one time our oblast was introducing a system of defect-free work, which also meant defect-free output, and the concept of "acceleration" was not in circulation. But today, in the light of restructuring, you see that the Saratov quality system carried a nucleus of acceleration within it. And it still does today, because it has prepared and today prepares the "low levels," the primary collectives and direct creators of material wealth, for this. It does this through a system of moral principles--work and labor honestly, by conscience, by trust in the OTK [quality control department], and through a simple and well-developed monitoring system.

I will not go into the essential features of our system in depth; many people in the country know about it. But we also know instances where it "spun its wheels." Today we all see and understand the reasons for this. It was because of imperfection in the economic mechanism. But today, under conditions of full cost accounting and self-financing, prospects have opened up for further development of the system for improving quality.

I will cite an example. There is a lot of talk at Saratov Neftemash these days about S. Yakovenko's brigade of assembler-mechanics. They showed initiative and proposed to make the product--breathing valves for petroleum tanks--not only on the basis of "outside" cast pieces but also by combining them with their own materials. Thus the light welded valve emerged. This greatly reduced the cost and accelerated the production of articles, from 25-30 valves a month to 130. But the main thing is that their reliability rose sharply. They all come out now with the state Mark of Quality.

It is a kind of ordinary example. There are many like it in the oblast. But why have people started talking about it? Because the workers did not simply propose their idea. They put everybody to work: designers, production engineers, and representatives of other plant services. They forced them to work creatively, in one harness, so to speak.

And there are only nine people in the brigade. They formed the connecting link for dozens of people, and on different levels of production, from the brigade leader to the plant director. And it was a kind of trial by fire for a number of specialists. Brigade leader S. Yakovenko commented on this: "We consider Viktor Kutin, our shop production engineer, an honorary member of the brigade. Without him the introduction process would have dragged on for years..."

We studied similar examples carefully and concluded that good new prospects are opening up for development of the Saratov system. To put it differently, this is the right time, as the January Plenum of the Central Committee stressed, to make quality a focus of restructuring. Therefore our system can make a substantial contribution to formulation of the entire mechanism of acceleration from the bottom to the top, putting economic and social levers of management into operation. And this means looking to cadres in many ways, working seriously on their placement, testing, and indoctrination. Precise criteria for evaluating their activities are appearing.

In short, this idea has excited our scientists, specialists, and managers. They are increasingly convinced that this approach is the key to solving many problems with which restructuring has confronted us. Why, for example, does a series of party and government decrees aimed at raising production efficiency not always bring about the desired result at the lathe, with the drafting instrument, and on the livestock farm. It seems to me that it is because at the actual workplace not all of the decisions have become a unified set of organizational, economic, and social means and methods of restructuring.

For us the updated Saratov system became this unified program. Its functions have expanded today. They include not only the processes of manufacture and control, but also creative searching and the development of fundamentally new types of output that are capable of competing successfully in the world market.

To do this we have formulated a start-to-finish mechanism for improving quality that enables us to coordinate the activity of all participants in production of the particular output, regardless of department and territory. You will not get along here without science, in particular management theory, information science, and computer technology.

The sprouts of innovation and its reference points have been identified. For example, take the interaction of our traditional quality system with "gospriyemka" [possibly state office for acceptance of output]. Where the principles of defect-free manufacture of output and turning it over on the first submission had put down deep roots, the introduction of "gospriyemka" did not cause any special difficulties and it became an organized part of the production process.

Let us look at the same electrothermal equipment plant. Thanks to introduction of the elements that the new system is based on, the period for incorporation of promising new articles there was cut in half, from 5 to 2 years.

In recent times the concepts of "standard-setting brigade" and "standard-setting section" have begun to be used. This is a direct result of the new system of quality control. For example, I. Shchepetov's brigade, in which they have instilled the remarkable quality of conscientiousness, distinguished itself in assembly work. This section is a kind of standard against which others will measure themselves.

The experience of the electrical aggregate production association is interesting too. The quality of the Saratov refrigerator they produce and its reputation on the domestic and foreign markets are secured to a significant degree by the initiative of creative comprehensive brigades and of special-purpose introduction groups with piece-rate pay. They include workers from different production facilities. These brigades sometimes include specialists from enterprises of different departments. The initiative of producing unique equipment by cooperation is also developing.

So the new system we are developing and introducing, which is oriented to the world quality level, opens up broad opportunities for collective creativity. And that is exactly how it should be. The party expects this from us: the mechanism of acceleration can only be set up through the shared aspirations of labor collectives. The January Plenum of the Central Committee emphasized this with new force.

Precise functioning of the acceleration mechanism will require new forms of competition and brigade obligations in which the indicator of quality attained with minimal costs is most important. In other words, competition should be organized on an economic basis. This approach helps give competition real meaning--acceleration through quality because it is the determining factor in the social evaluation of the results of the activity of the primary labor collective and each laborer.

I want to emphasize that with this approach cadre questions are also resolved more effectively. Let us look at the same reports, conversations, and certification. The system we are introducing to struggle for building machinery that is above the world level noticeably transforms brigade production meetings and quality days. And I will say that the nature of mutual demands is also changing, becoming concrete and personal. In this situation there are things to demand from your comrade. What is he unable to handle? What difficulties is he having?

Now I would like to close this article with Lenin's thought that "We cannot learn how to solve our problems in new ways today if past experience has not opened our eyes to the incorrectness of old ways." The 27th Party Congress and the January Plenum of the Central Committee teach us the same thing.

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KALUGA OBKOM CHIEF ON IMPROVED CADRE PERFORMANCE

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 6 (Mar) 87 pp 23-27 (signed to press 10 Mar 87)

[Article by G. Ulanov, first secretary of the Kaluga CPSU Obkom: "Get Rid of What Is Outdated, Solve Practical Problems Creatively"]

[Text] The January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the innovative, deeply analytic and constructive report at it by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M. S. Gorbachev define what is most important in our party and economic life: it is precisely the irreversible character of restructuring and the new approach to cadre policy and to the work style and methods of our cadres that are the critical political key whose skillful use will enable us to fulfill the tasks posed by the 27th Party Congress.

The decree of the Plenum emphasized that the success of restructuring will be determined to a decisive degree by how quickly and deeply our cadres internalize their understanding of the need for revolutionary changes and how determinedly, vigorously, and competently they act.

The Kaluga Oblast party organization, beginning from general party goals, is striving to increase the practical effectiveness of cadres by every means and actively help them master contemporary forms and methods of activity. We must note that the work that is underway in the oblast to indoctrinate cadres in a spirit of determined struggle against everything that is outdated, overcoming old schemes and approaches in work, plus the ability to think and act broadly and to boldly undertake the most complex tasks is already producing fairly good practical results in all spheres of our life.

At the same time we cannot help but see that the sprouts of new ways are still having trouble making their way. This is happening because there still has not been a qualitative change in the thinking of many of our employees. They are, as the saying goes, "all for" restructuring. Furthermore, they clearly understand the urgent need to carry out changes. But things are going slowly. Among other things this reflects the "caution syndrome." They seem to say, why should I go first; let someone else go ahead, and I'll watch. I might do something wrong.

Obviously such approaches did not develop recently. The mildew of ideas such as "initiative is punishable" and "keep your head down" has been showing for many years. We have had to fight with people who talked like that before. I recall how difficult it was to overcome the mental inertia of executives when we were introducing collective forms of organizing and stimulating labor, even when the advantages of these forms seemed to be accepted by everyone and the experience of the Kaluga Turbine Plant was supported by the party Central Committee. Many executives were being cautious. It took hard work by oblast party committees for the new ways to be solidly victorious. Now about 80 percent of the industrial workers labor in brigades. This has a favorable influence on activating the human factor and increasing people's initiative and activism.

A few years ago the results of our work on economic development were more than modest, especially in the agrarian sector. From the start of the last five-year plan the set plans for state purchase of the main types of agricultural output were not fulfilled, and the yield of grain crops and potatoes declined. The productivity of the dairy herd fell below 2,000 kilograms of milk per cow. The specific people who were responsible for this state of affairs were very rarely and reluctantly named directly.

We began the restructuring of all aspects of our life with a self-critical analysis of the experience of past years. We modified the work style of the buro of the party obkom. We stopped excessive supervision of the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and gave them more independence. At the same time we increased their accountability for the final results of organizational and political activity. The secretaries, members of the buro of the CPSU obkom, and party activists began to visit the labor collectives more often and meet with the people.

Greater concreteness appeared in the conduct of sessions of buros, aktivs, and plenums. We sharply reduced the number of sessions to which large numbers of people were invited. One day was set aside for large-scale activities--Saturday. We are reducing the number and length of decrees adopted. They have become more concrete and contain a clear program of action.

We have retreated from the earlier practice where after a plenum of the party obkom the first secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms would stay behind and go over the questions on the agenda and the tasks following from them once again in a small group. By this, whether we wanted it or not, the significance of plenums as organs of collective leadership was diminished. Moreover the talk at such meetings was more like another round of "puffing," which did not and could not produce better results.

I remember once after a plenum of the CPSU obkom where there had been a principled review of the question of work with cadres, the members of the buro consulted on whether all the materials should be published in the oblast newspaper. After all, many leading executives in the oblast had been subjected to serious criticism at the plenum. The opinion of the buro members

was unanimous. The report on the plenum was to be published without abridgement; it was time to call things by their real names, and to increase openness [glasnost] in our continued work.

Unfortunately, not all executives, even including first secretaries of party raykoms, were able to overcome the inertia of old approaches. Our attempts to correct them and help them get in step with the times proved in vain. We had to part with some of them who had obviously "been around too long," while others themselves requested different work.

To replace them we selected young people who had proven themselves in actual work; most of them had received their party education in the apparatus of the oblast CPSU committee. This is how I. Borodulin came to be the first secretary of the Kozelskiy party raykom, V. Kolesnikov became first secretary in Yukhnovskiy Rayon, and others came into leadership positions.

Overall the age composition of the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms has gone down significantly in recent times. Almost half of them are in the 30-40 age bracket. For comparison let me note that 3 years ago there were only three secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms in this age bracket.

Of course, things did not start moving forward immediately upon the arrival of the new first secretaries. Some have made more notable changes, while for others things have not jelled yet. But one thing can be said with confidence: the young executives do not have to borrow their desire to work and their striving for new ways from anyone.

I will cite an example. V. Rysikov, the new first secretary of the Ulyanovskiy party raykom, faced a number of critical problems. He inherited an unenviable situation, to put it mildly. The previous first secretary V. Shkilev had to be removed from his position and given a strict reprimand on his party record for neglect of collectivism in leadership and principled actions in selection and placement of cadres. Many of his "protégés" could not resist temptation and turned onto the slippery path of deceiving the state and abusing their positions. They created an unhealthy moral-psychological climate in the collectives, which led to major setbacks in the development of agricultural production in the rayon. It is in the past now, as they say, but this case was a serious lesson.

The party raykom based its activity on the goal of bringing the rayon economy out of its slump as quickly as possible and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan by the labor collectives for all indicators. A difficult challenge, of course. It cannot be accomplished without new approaches to the work. Major restructuring is needed here. The raykom is directing its efforts to carrying this out. A great deal is being done in this direction today. The work style of the raykom is being refined; its employees spend most of their time in the primary party organizations and labor collectives, giving them concrete help, and effectively monitor the introduction of new methods of management, cost accounting principles, the collective contract, self-support [samookupayemost], and self-financing.

Restructuring is having a favorable impact on all jobs. Last year the rayon was able to fulfill its plans in industry, construction, and trade. There is improvement in the agrarian sector.

In the search for new approaches in work with party cadres there often arise unexpected questions that we did not consider especially important before. For example, we ran into this problem. One of the main candidates for the post of first secretary of a gorkom or raykom should unquestionably be the second secretary. But this figure has always remained somewhat in the shadows.

Analysis showed that the second secretary, and this is generally an energetic young person with the necessary background of practical management and party work, strives to achieve notable changes in the sectors assigned to him. A great deal here depends on how the first secretary behaves. If he is an advocate of the new ways, does not hide behind "objective" factors, and always supports and develops the initiative, activism, and independence of his comrades, things will move forward much better.

There are examples in the oblast where promising young workers, ready to be worthy successors to their superiors, labored alongside representatives of the older generations, gained experience, and acquired the necessary tempering. Many people received their education in party management in the Lyudinovo and Baryatinskiy party organizations under first secretaries V. Korzhemaka and M. Aldushkin; former second secretaries V. Kuznetsov and N. Khokhlov are now heading the Peremyshl'skiy and Kuybyshevskiy rayon party organizations.

But it was often the other way. The figure of the first secretary seemed to overshadow the activities of the second secretary. Moreover, some first secretaries did not give their second secretaries room to show initiative and structured relations with them on the principle "Know your place!" Party workers were leveled out according to stereotypes, and they lost their say in the buros of party committees and their authority with the aktiv. This situation had to be radically changed. It became urgently necessary to know these people better and test them in actual work.

To begin with we held an oblast meeting to which only second secretaries were invited. The results of the meeting helped understand the problem more deeply, and work with these people became more meaningful. By giving them the floor at plenums, meetings of the aktiv, and sessions of buros and listening to their reports, we are trying to highlight the activities of second secretaries and increase their authority.

The obkom today demands that each executive carefully develop his immediate assistants so that at the first necessity they can replace him and conduct the work just as effectively. We judge the party maturity of the executive and his performance of his duty to society largely by this factor.

Indeed, some changes have been observed in work on selection of executive cadres. Their work, political, and moral traits are now analyzed more thoroughly and meaningfully. The practices demanded by our times compelled us to do this.

For example, V. Dakhno, who had worked for a long time as general director of the Kondrovobumprom Production Association, was recently removed from his position. More than once he had been told directly and frankly: you are not restructuring. But, not feeling that he had committed any particular "sin" and under the sway of old ideas, he tried to embellish the situation in the association and get by with assurances, obviously thinking that things would end with another talking to. And this was despite the fact that the association has not improved production or worked on solving social problems for years. The director was not respected in the collective as a man who really cared about production; he was considered to be taking advantage of his position. We drew these conclusions after considering a survey of the opinions of communists and laborers at the association.

The situation demanded a change of leadership. The new director, with active help from the party organization, was able to mobilize the collective to work smoothly. The first promising results are in. Based on totals for last year the combine secured 13.4 percent growth in production volume and a 13.4 percent rise in labor productivity, while work on fulfillment of delivery plans and contracts was greatly improved. Things have started moving, as they say, but a great deal of work still needs to be done to regain the enterprise's good reputation.

The party obkom is looking for ways to increase the effectiveness of the reserve of cadres for promotion. The main thing is that we are trying to overcome formalism in training them; we are directing party gorkoms and raykoms to see that every person included in the reserve knows now what future work he needs to prepare for. At first this approach seemed disputable. Fears were expressed that a specialist, enlisted in the reserve for executives and knowing in advance that a job was waiting for him, would reduce his labor activism. The fears proved groundless. After all, the reserve is not an "insurance policy" and not a guaranty that cadres will move up the service ladder. In practice it has become a powerful stimulus to professional growth for specialists and executives of all ranks and to enlarging their accountability for the assigned work sector.

During a conversation at the party gorkom L. Mikhalechuk, chief engineer at the Lyudinovo Diesel Locomotive Plant, was told that he had been put in the reserve for promotion to director. The plant party committee and collective were also informed of this. The chief engineer, permeated with the trust shown in him, felt an infusion of new creative strength and made a large personal contribution to building and debugging the systems of the new TEM-7 locomotive and to mobilizing the plant collective to fulfill their plans and socialist obligations. And when the need arose, L. Mikhalechuk accepted the directorship of the plant readily. He is successfully performing the tasks assigned to the collective today.

But it happens the other way. The Babyninskiy party raykom decided to consult with the party committee at the Strelnikovskiy Sovkhoz about the wisdom of including sovkhoz director G. Ushakov in the reserve for promotion. The communists of the sovkhoz, after thoroughly analyzing the situation, expressed the opinion that the farm executive had become less responsible for the affairs of the collective and violated state and party discipline, so

therefore he not only should not be promoted to a higher position but did not even have the moral right to direct the farm. The party raykom considered the opinion of the party organization and recommended that he be removed from his post.

As experience shows, failures in cadre work often occur where the inertia of irresponsibility and indulgence reign, where party committees and organizations do not wage a principled fight against cases of violation of party and state discipline, ethics, and morality, and where serious lessons are not drawn from mistakes made in deciding cadre questions.

In order to prevent stagnation in cadre work and instill cadres with a desire for and sensitivity to new, progressive ways, the CPSU obkom has recently begun actively introducing the practice of regular reports by executives to the buros and plenums of party committees. Many of our party, soviet, trade union, and economic cadres have now been convinced of the "healing properties" of this form of monitoring and indoctrination. The reports promote a rise in principled exactingness in party collectives and practical effectiveness and discipline in employees, as well as helping understand how quickly and efficiently new ways are being introduced in party and economic activity.

Thus, in September of last year the buro of the CPSU obkom heard a report by communist V. Tyrin, chairman of the Ferzikovskiy RAPO, on work being done to refine the economic mechanism in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. A careful analysis showed that no fundamental restructuring had occurred in the rayon, and they had not been able to fully combine the interests of the farms and the RAPO processing and services enterprises into a single, integrated whole. The expenditure mechanism is still operating in agricultural production, and the prime cost of output produced and non-production losses remain high. Economic methods of management are not being used well. Four of the 15 farms do not have a single ruble of free capital in their clearing accounts. Attitudes of dependency are still alive at a number of farms. Indebtedness on long- and short-term loans exceeds the value of fixed capital.

The talk at the obkom buro was exacting in the party style. The communist executive was told directly that he was going too slowly in restructuring his style and methods of management and that he showed too little initiative and persistence in raising the level of efficiency of agricultural production in the rayon. The buro warned him of his personal accountability and demanded that all necessary steps be taken to improve activities in his assigned work sector.

When holding cadres strictly accountable, we begin from the party demand that each executive, no matter what position he occupies, do his job well and act in a professional, energetic, and creative manner without fear of taking responsibility himself. This is exactly the standpoint from which the party obkom approaches its cadres problems today.

Outdated ways are still very much alive, and the times demand that efforts be increased to overcome stagnation, routine, formalism, and irresponsibility. The search for new forms and methods of work opens up truly inexhaustible opportunities for party committees and organizations and labor collectives to put reserves for acceleration into action.

The fact that we have in fact been able to move slightly in this direction is illustrated by the results of the oblast's economic and social development in 1986. The volume of industrial production rose 6.2 percent compared with the preceding year, which was more than planned and corresponds to the average annual indicators of the five-year plan. Almost the entire growth was obtained by raising labor productivity. Laborers of the agroindustrial complex increased production and settled accounts with the state for all types of livestock and crop output ahead of schedule. Public livestock raising was better provided with forage than last year, which enables it to steadily improve its productivity. The pace of social reorganization of the countryside and development of the nonproduction sphere has accelerated. In short, changes for the good have been noted in practically all sectors of the oblast economy.

But we are not completely satisfied with the results we have achieved. It should be observed that the positive changes that have been noted in the main directions of economic and social development of the oblast were secured by our leading enterprises, whose example covered up, in the old way, the failures of certain labor collectives. Of course, there are not so many lagging enterprises, but this is exactly where we see our weak links.

The documents of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasize: "We all, each and every one, must work harder. The mobilizing role of our party, all its organizations, and all communists in the new situation should show with special force. It is important to take the pulse of real life constantly and do everything possible so that the plans which have been laid down are carried out." The oblast party organizations sees one of its main tasks as not only ensuring fulfillment of plan indicators for the oblast as a whole, but also in a determined struggle to see that every enterprise, organization, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz fulfills them.

The party is directing us to make cadre policy really contemporary and inseparably linked with the key sectors of the struggle for socioeconomic acceleration. Our main task is to strive to see that every element of party, economic, and social work is headed by people who are devoted to the party and the people and who are capable of creatively following the line of renewing all spheres of our life.

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MARITIME, CHITA OBKOM PLENUMS REVIEWED

Maritime Kraykom Makes Progress in Restructuring

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by I. Kots and V. Mamontov, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondents: "Evaluation According to Conscience--Notes from the Plenum of the Maritime Party Kraykom"]

[Text] Conscientious self-evaluation from the depth of one's soul, the measure of exacting standards proposed by the party congress and the January Plenum of the Central Committee, is today becoming the norm of party relations. This was seen with particular clarity at the plenum of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom, which discussed the progress of restructuring and the tasks of the kray party organization to improve work with cadres.

Even during the preparations for the plenum and then while it was in progress a desire could be discerned to go beyond the usual framework of abstract conclusions. We talked with participants in the plenum during the break, and they acknowledged that a year or two earlier they would hardly have been able to refrain from triumphant reports--the figures looked very good. The kray had unquestionably taken, as the saying goes, a step forward.

But, and it is a pleasure to note this, the progress did not lull anyone; there were still large reserves. And here the Maritime party kraykom decided to rely not on opinions, even authoritative ones, but rather on exact scientific knowledge. With the Institute of Ocean Economics of the Far Eastern Science Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences they conducted a sociological study in a number of cities and rayons of the Maritime region just before the plenum.

It was learned, for example, that most of the persons surveyed--party and economic activists, workers, and employees--are today in a critical frame of mind: restructuring is going too slowly in the party committees, and the old stereotypes still survive.

The most alarming sociological finding was that important officials of many gorkoms and raykoms have not adequately incorporated democratic forms of work. Average and low evaluations were "given" in the questionnaires to party

workers for such "specialized" disciplines as selection of cadres, skill in uniting a collective, and sensitive, attentive attitude toward people.

There were also seemingly gratifying findings, such as a significant increase in the time spent by party employees at party organizations. But often this "going to the people" becomes something like a fad. They do it not so much to listen to the people as to look good in important reports. Eloquent examples of such an attitude were given at the plenum. For example, Yu. Varakin, head of the propaganda department of the Oktyabrskiy party raykom, visited the Strugovskiy Sovkhoz 50 times in a year! Yu. Zhizhgova, head of a party office, was at the Fadeyevskiy Sovkhoz 44 times! But there was little good from their visits; you cannot give the party committees real help at such a speed.

Formalism has many faces. Will the livestock workers of Mikhaylovskiy Rayon take the talk about restructuring seriously when they become familiar with "their own" socialist obligations to produce 50 tons of milk beyond the plan, which would be 16 grams a day per cow?! This ridiculous initiative was really just snatched out of the air; it was not discussed at most of the livestock units. Distrust of the people generates distrust by them in response.

Such cases were criticized especially sharply at the plenum. As noted in the report presented by D. Gagarov, first secretary of the CPSU kraykom, we cannot allow vital work to be transformed into formalistic performance of instructions "from above." We must firmly close the door to any talk "in general," to empty phrase-mongering about restructuring. We should note that the report itself did not depart from these appeals. It was clearly aimed at constructive political analysis of the processes that are taking place.

But how well did the participants of the plenum accept the new level of discussion?

...It has become common to complain that certain meetings are over-organized, that statements are rehearsed and debates assigned in advance. On this occasion the speakers were not constrained by a prepared list or by rigid limits on debate. An open microphone passed from hand to hand in the meeting hall and anyone could ask for the floor, share an idea that had occurred right on the spot, or tie one point to another, giving an unexpected movement to the discussion. That is exactly what happened when the subject of one of the most pressing issues, training of party cadres came up.

There are many problems here. But the main difficulty is the shortage of practically tested back-up people who will be able, in time, to take over important sectors of work. The prestige of being a leader has declined in such difficult sectors as construction, agriculture, and light industry; and it is no accident that they regularly lag behind.

The plenum collectively pondered how to resolve this situation.

"It is high time to put the training of reserve personnel on a precise, rigorous basis," V. Shcherbakov, first secretary of the Khankayskiy party raykom, stated his opinion directly from the floor. "Possibly we should even envision a new structural unit, a sector of reserve cadres attached to the party committee."

The audience responded noisily, some in approval and some not. Exactly how they felt became clear a few minutes later when S. Gostishchev, leader of a brigade of dock workers at the seaport, asked for the floor: "I do not agree with Shcherbakov. We do not need to think about new structural units today. I am convinced that no reserve sector and no classes will help someone who does not have life experience, who is afraid to go to the people and talk honestly, who is used to believing only what is on paper. We should not set our hopes on reorganization, but rather should ask ourselves strictly: am I meeting the high demands of restructuring?"

What made the brigade leader's statement convincing was that it came from real life. Quite a few party workers squirmed in their seats when Gostishchev reported the results of his own small study to the plenum. Not one of the eight brigades of his full-cycle collective was really thoroughly familiar with the points of the draft Law on the State Enterprise and the materials of the January Plenum of the Central Committee. And it appeared that this did not disturb the party workers; not one of them had visited the docks. The brigade leader himself conducted discussions and talked with the people, because he cannot argue for real work in the masses if he himself stays in the background.

That is how a party worker wins genuine trust from the collective. The applause in the hall confirmed that most participants of the plenum agreed. In general the discussion that developed at the plenum disclosed two very distinctive approaches to restructuring. Some are infatuated with its outward manifestations, change for the sake of change, just so you will not be reproached for passivity.

The other approach found much support at the plenum: facets of progressive know-how and features of new thinking came through clearly in the statements of the above-mentioned dock worker brigade leader S. Gostishchev, milkmaid T. Barabash, and Ye. Bogdanets, director of the Partizanskaya GRES. Incidentally, while speaking from the podium they clearly refuted the talk that was beginning in the wings--that those who spoke from the open microphone were more critical.

Unfortunately, many of those who spoke did not want to take advantage of the free, democratic discussion. And they can only blame themselves for this. For example, the angry monologue from the floor by V. Tkachev, chairman of the kray television and radio committee, stung I. Olesik, a choker operator at the Chuguyevskiy logging enterprise, to the quick. The chairman talked about the difficult relations between party committees and the mass information media and the need to go into areas that only recently were "refuges" from criticism. I. Olesik began to argue hotly with him, but quickly became

confused and said, "I guess I speak better from a prepared text!" And then he changed the subject to administrative problems, not straying from his prepared speech. What a shame!

Several other statements also traveled the usual, well-beaten track, for example those of Yu. Moskal'tsov, head of the Dalryba All-Union Fish Industry Association; V. Glushchenko, director of the Institute of Chemistry of the Far Eastern Science Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and, G. Katkov, first secretary of the Nakhodka CPSU Gorkom. It might seem that the communists who rose to speak on the podium had different spheres of interest; but their report speeches shared, sadly, a lack of party-minded evaluation of the problems they face.

The audience listened with sympathy to painter-plasterer A. Ananina: construction workers do not have enough paint, small power tools, or auxiliary buildings, and procedural breakdowns are common. But one had to think that all this could also have been heard at a meeting of the party and economic activists or at a production planning session. Is it possible that the construction workers have nothing to say about the work style and methods of their own party organization and party committees? No, that is wrong. They feel the impact of their mistakes. It is not accidental that the report called attention to the fact that even today the pressure for triumphant reports compels party and soviet leaders to falsify reports and deliberately misinform higher-ranking organs.

The point, of course, is not civic boldness--Ananina is well-known as a high-principled person who defends her opinion to the end before leaders of any rank. But it is not easy to break out of the conventional ways, not for her either: analysis shows that almost two-thirds of the critical arrows launched by communists from high podiums are aimed either at higher-ranking organs or at the "targets" of economic errors. Criticism of shortcomings in internal party, ideological, and indoctrination work is extremely rare. The secretaries and members of the buros or party committees and ispolkom chairmen are practically beyond criticism. Department heads and other apparat workers are rarely named, and then only in passing. The present plenum of the CPSU kraykom was no exception.

...All the same, thorough analysis of the practice of restructuring and the democratic nature of discussion which inspired many to speak sincerely and constructively made this plenum different from the ordinary. False successes, fabricated problems, and opportunistic considerations were all graphically seen at the plenum, and all of them are retreating before openness [glasnost], critical dialogue, and the establishment of reliable paths to real restructuring of the work.

Shortcomings in Chita Oblast Party Work

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 May 87 p 2

[Report by A. Gamov and V. Kostyukovskiy, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondents: "The Inevitability of a Major Turning Point--Notes from the Plenum of the Chita CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] From a plane you can still see the smoke of the forest fires raging in the oblast. More than 600 of them have been recorded this year. The lengthy dry spell has led to real disaster. It seems that the entire country knows about this from radio reports and newspaper articles. Isn't it strange that not a single word was said about this at the obkom plenum?

No, it is not strange. They are waging a serious battle against fire in the oblast. It is already retreating, and almost all the fires have been extinguished or localized. It is much more difficult to handle the other "fires" that have emerged in an atmosphere of years of indifference, low standards, and sloppy work. For a long time, too long, that oblast party organization has been lacking the life-giving "liquid" of criticism, openness [glasnost], and truthful analysis. Even after the April Plenum of the Central Committee and the 27th party congress this climate continued. The truth about the situation in the oblast was first sounded only in September of last year, at the plenum of the obkom where N. I. Malkov was elected first secretary. Eight months is too short a time. That is why, perhaps more than anywhere else, the plenum of the Chita obkom, which discussed the tasks of deepening restructuring and improving work with cadres, needed to devote its main attention to precisely such an analysis...a detailed, honest, and in some respects even cruel and merciless analysis.

Let us cite a few facts. The oblast's industry has not fulfilled its plans for sale of output for three five-year plans. The construction workers have been falling short on assignments, including for introduction of housing, for almost 13 years. Agricultural workers have not fulfilled their plans for 15 years. Crop yield and livestock productivity are painfully low. The oblast is last or one of the last in the Russian Federation in many questions of development of the social sphere. At least 118,000 people need improved housing. The problem of supplying the population with food and everyday necessities is very critical.

"But the goal today, "N. I. Malkov said in his report, "is not simply to confirm all these shortcomings, no matter how serious they may be. It is extremely important for each of us to be aware of the factors that led the oblast's economy to such profound failures."

An unhealthy moral-psychological and ethical atmosphere became established in many party organizations. Lack of principle and indulgence led to the degeneration of some personnel. Cases of neglectful attitudes toward laws and requirements of the party charter became widespread. Servility and excessive praise flourished. Many appeals went out from the party obkom to bolster the clean and honest image of the party member and the make-up of the leader, but the gap between word and deed proved to be truly enormous. Party committees,

even the obkom, put up with falsification of reports, drunkenness, and poaching. From the speaker's podium they demanded that party principles be observed in selecting and indoctrinating cadres; in practice people who had seriously compromised themselves were appointed to important positions, even to the obkom apparat.

Decisions of great importance to the oblast were made in camera, and the true situation was carefully covered up. In 15 years the party obkom has not supported a single critical article in the oblast newspaper ZABAYKALSKIY RABOCHIY. On orders from above negative figures were deleted from materials to be published. So stagnant phenomena were characterized as "isolated mistakes" against a background of general well-being. We should add that all this was done under the demagogic pretext of "not providing food for petty talk." But certainly people knew or guessed many things. All this could not help but disrupt the tie with the masses, could not help but affect trust in the oblast party headquarters.

V. P. Smirnov, the editor of the newspaper ZABAYKALSKIY RABOCHIY, gave a vivid example of this in his speech. At an election campaign meeting in the collective of one of the plants a few days earlier a loud shout was heard: "Why do we need a deputy at all? The last time we elected one, and never saw him again!" This was a reference to Popov, a member of the obkom buro and chairman of the oblispolkom (now removed from these positions).

And how could communists trust Filatov, the former chairman of the party control commission of the CPSU obkom who, as was widely known, had disgraced himself in his previous position and nonetheless was stuck in this important job? Is it accidental that up to one-third of the party members who had committed criminally punishable misdeeds remained in the ranks of the CPSU despite the Charter? Smolyaninov, head of the general department of the party obkom, was just recently removed for improper behavior. Many leaders were more concerned with arranging their own personal well-being than with performing their service duty. Violations in distribution of housing, giving leaders and their relatives better housing out of order, had become endemic in the oblast.

Yes, we should repeat that the starting point for restructuring in the oblast party organization was not April 1985, but September 1986. During this time they have managed to make some progress. It may be too soon to speak of a major turning point, but it is already clear that one is inevitable. This can be seen in more than just the fact that some economic indicators improved somewhat in the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. The obkom was able to draw the attention of the ministries and departments and many central organs to the problems of the oblast's economic and social development. Work on preparation of special-purpose comprehensive programs for the most important areas is being completed.

But the main thing is something else. The very atmosphere of life for the people of Chita Oblast is changing, as is their mood. Letters received by the party obkom indicate growing trust in it by communists and non-party members. The number of letters coming to the obkom has doubled. The number of appeals to central organs has dropped sharply. "Formerly I had no trust in the local

leadership, to be perfectly frank," writes V. Baldorzhiyev, an inhabitant of the village of Nerchinskiy Zavod. "In the last two or three months a hope has appeared that Chita Oblast will not be the one in the republic to get good leadership cadres."

Of course, there were leaders who performed their duty honestly in the oblast in the past too. But whereas before many of them did not feel they were supported by the obkom and remained in the shadows, today these are the people who are the real reserve for moving ahead. In just the most recent times the obkom apparat has replaced one-third of its personnel. The party Central

Committee and several Siberian obkoms helped in this. And the "newcomers" do feel that the people of the Transbaikalian region support them.

A cleansing process is underway and picking up steam in the oblast, and we are confident that the plenum will play a decisive role in it.

At the same time, it is a very difficult role. After all, the mechanism of retardation has not been broken yet... The idea of restructuring still has not become the foundation of consciousness for even a few of the obkom members, and this was also seen at the plenum. The first secretaries of several gorkoms and raykoms--A. I. Chuprov, V. A. Stambulov, and V. Ye. Pavlov--boldly and seemingly from principle criticized the obkom and its bureau and secretaries for, as they felt, becoming isolated from the rayon and city levels in recent times. But at the same time, they themselves once complained of excessive supervision and constant "harassment" and constraint of independent action. Now they are liberated from that, and what then? They have become lost! It is not accidental that just before the plenum the obkom received frequent phone calls saying, "Am I listed as a speaker? Tell me what to talk about." When they heard that there were no speaker lists they were surprised and uneasy.

We agree that the charge against the obkom of being isolated from lower-ranking party committees is a serious one. But is it sound? After the plenum we found out that employees of the apparat now go on work trips much more often than before. The first secretary ends his trips not just by having a principled talk with the aktiv but also by receiving citizens on personal matters. Perhaps a shortage of information gave rise to this opinion, so some people assessed the long-awaited freedom of action as a weakening of ties? Do we have to say how important it is to distinguish concepts and not substitute one for another, even involuntarily?

Here is another example. The same V. A. Stambulov, first secretary of the Shilkinskiy raykom, complains of "excessive" attention by the obkom to letters: "They believe the complainers more than they believe the leaders." A. D. Kislyakov, first secretary of the Baleykiy party gorkom carries this already incorrect idea (can attention be "excessive?") to complete absurdity: "Thirty percent of the complaints are not confirmed. Their authors are pseudo-fighters for truth. There is a proposal that in the initial stage of checking a letter we look first of all at the personality of the author."

And this is being said today...

Yes, alongside the sincere, business-like words of the above-mentioned newspaper editor V. P. Smirnov; V. I. Ovchinnikova, milkmaid at the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Uletovskiy Rayon; V. I. Zakharov, leader of a construction brigade at Glavchitastroy; Yu. N. Golubinskiy, chairman of the oblast council of trade unions; and V. I. Makarov, first secretary of the Ononskiy CPSU Raykom, the easily observable old motifs of self-reporting and hollow words created a sharp dissonance. One could not fail to notice them even in the statement by obkom secretary V. N. Ushakov, who is responsible for questions of ideology. The situation in the spheres subordinate to him was strongly criticized at the plenum. But the secretary evasively "shared" the criticism, not taking it on himself. Judging by his works, ideological work has not failed at all, but is just "not meeting contemporary requirements at the present time."

The situation that has developed in the oblast party organization demands a different approach, honest and rigorous evaluations. One would expect that V. A. Ivanov, nonvoting member of the buro and chairman of the oblast peoples control committee, would certainly take this approach! But he believed that the harshness of certain phrass in the report contained "mistaken generalizations" and "cast a shadow" on all leaders in general. Who can fail to understand that the "shadow is cast" above all by the leaders who have compromised themselves, and there has been no shortage of them in Chita Oblast. And very likely the leader of the peoples patrols is not among the least deserving of this description.

As we see, the entire discussion was tense and polemical, sometimes nerve-racking. But this is much more useful than the former obedient "unanimity." Suppose that different viewpoints appeared, even on questions of principle. This should not frighten anyone. It is not an accident that we call restructuring revolutionary; conflicts and struggle are inevitable in it. It is important that a strong, fresh wind has arrived in the Transbaikalia too. Openness, criticism, and democratism, which appeared fully at the plenum, are becoming the style of work and life. And this makes restructuring irreversible.

11176
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WORK OF ANTICRIME COUNCIL REVIEWED

Mobile Groups Highlighted

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Central Committee of the KaSSR Communist Party-- Operate with Initiative!"]

[Text] The republic Coordinating Council on the fight against crime, alcoholism, and nonlabor income has held its regular meeting. It reviewed the question of the work of the mobile groups that are operating in the city of Alma-Ata.

The Council observed that the 128 such groups formed since the start of this year are making a notable contribution to establishing and maintaining proper order in the republic's capital. They are sent out every day to protect citizen's rights and monitor the observance of socialist legality in public places. Each group consists of a militia employee and two volunteer guards. Most of them are communists and Komsomol members, and many are deputies to local soviets.

The work of these new formations is becoming more effective. Since the start of the year they have detained more than 5,000 offenders. More than 2,000 of them were fined, 648 were put in sobering-up stations, and the rest were given stern warnings.

In close connection with the work of the mobile groups the session of the Council discussed the question of steps to clear the city of Alma-Ata of drunks, drug addicts, and parasites. It was emphasized that internal affairs organs together with labor collectives, building and street committees, and councils of public posts for the protection of law and order are checking passports in the city's housing blocks and in student and work dormitories and are taking additional steps to prevent and stop antisocial phenomena. Working groups have been formed for this purpose at the city administration and rayon departments of internal affairs.

In just the last two weeks more than 1,000 people have been brought to administrative accountability, and 150 were sent for mandatory treatment. A number of people have been brought to criminal accountability for illegal manufacture, purchase, storage, and sale of narcotics.

The fight against those who lead an empty and parasitic life has been stepped up. More than 1,500 people have received official warnings. Most of them were told to change their attitude toward civil and social duty and to become involved in labor.

The vocational placement department of the ispolkom of the city Soviet of Peoples Deputies developed and ratified a statute on introduction of a system for recording the movement of labor resources. More than 800 people have already acquired permanent jobs.

The steps that have been taken are having a significant impact on the general situation in the city. The number of crimes with serious consequences has dropped 42 percent, and the number of cases of theft has decreased 46.3 percent.

At the same time the republic Coordinating Council pointed out that the work of the mobile groups needs better organization. They still do not always receive the necessary assistance. Party raykoms and rayispolkoms were urged to hold meetings with members of these groups, also involving economic managers and militia employees, in the near future to work out steps to further strengthen law and order in the capital and step up the fight against drunkenness and parasitism. It was acknowledged as useful for similar meetings to be held everywhere in the republic.

Some other matters were considered at the Council's meeting. In particular it was found that the publicly-supported practice of having persons being punished for drunkenness work off their fines in low-prestige jobs during non-working hours and days off has become more widespread. Since the start of the year 2,300 persons in the republic have received this punishment.

The storage of firearms is being put in order: 2,652 illegally stored weapons were turned in voluntarily or confiscated.

It was proposed that competent organs undertake the necessary work to send women suffering from alcoholism for mandatory treatment. It was observed that the physical facilities needed for this have been set up in the republic.

Speculation, Protectionism Targeted

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 87 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Wage a Determined Fight against Speculation and Protectionism"]

[Text] The republic Coordinating Council on the fight against crime, alcoholism, and non-labor income has held its regular meeting, at which it reviewed questions of making the steps being taken against speculation and protectionism more effective.

It was noted at the meeting that work to stop speculation, which today accounts for about two percent of all crime, has been stepped up somewhat in the republic.

The easy-profit people are dealing in both industrial and essential food goods: spare parts for cars, imported shoes and clothing, perfumes and knitted goods, Vneshposyltorg [Office for Foreign Mail-Order Trade] coupons, alcoholic beverages, Indian tea, fruit, and vegetables.

Fertile ground for criminal acts is found in violation of the principles of social justice in distribution of goods in the trade system, the vitality of shameful mutual relations based on trading favors, and poor organization of the work of dry goods markets and commission-sales [second-hand] stores.

One element of the speculative mechanism is creating an artificial shortage. For example, employees of the trade network and centers of the Avtovastekhobsluzhivaniye Association had extensive ties with speculators in car parts. Ibragimov, the director of the Alma-Ata Avtovastekhobsluzhivaniye center, shop chief Pobedinskiy, Nasyrobadi, senior foreman of the branch of the association in the town of Uzun-Agach, Dzhambul'skiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast, and others were brought to criminal accountability for these crimes and for bribes.

There are still a number of loopholes for fast-dealers in the consumer cooperative system. The often unjustified differences in prices for buying agricultural products from the population, especially in the southern part of the oblast, create an opportunity for various kinds of manipulators to flourish.

Protectionism, which often borders on crime, is extremely dangerous and varied. Criminal justice organs have recently stepped up their attention to such kinds of antisocial phenomena as violations of housing law and violations of the rules for admission to higher educational institutions, where a number of students are still selected on the principle of being from the same home area as the admissions authorities.

Internal affairs organs and the procurator's office are presently investigating a number of VUZes in the capital--national economy, foreign languages, the university, medicine, veterinary science, and agriculture. Cases are being found where protectionism has penetrated deeply among the teachers.

The Coordinating Council pointed out that to make the fight against speculation and protectionism more effective obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party and soviets of peoples deputies must join the efforts of criminal justice organs more purposefully with institutions and organizations of the Ministry of Trade, the KASSR Union of Consumer Cooperative Societies, Gosagroprom, and the republic Ministry of Higher Education and determinedly stop illegal actions in the sphere of trade and domestic services, assignment of apartments, issuance of residence permits, and so on.

Criminal justice and economic organs still are not searching vigorously enough for new approaches and forms of work that would enable them to be maximally efficient in uncovering not only specific speculators and protectionists but also, more importantly, the root causes of the cycles of crime.

It was recommended that the Ministry of Trade intensify its monitoring of the movement and sale of goods from warehouses and depots and organize auditing work more precisely. It is essential to revise the rules of second-hand trade to make them more in the interests of clients, thereby preventing people from wanting to use the doubtful services of the dry-goods market.

It was suggested that the KaSSR Union of Consumer Cooperative Societies take concrete steps to straighten out the activity of procurement organs and improve control of their work.

The republic Ministry of Higher Education and the party committees of higher educational institutions, in making up the new contingent of students, should begin from the real needs of the republic's regions for particular professions and give a solid rebuff to poorly qualified applicants. Participation in socially useful labor should be considered in admission to VUZes.

11176
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OFFICIALS ADDRESS KIRGHIZ PLENUM ON RESTRUCTURING

KGB Chief on Flourishing Native Culture

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Apr 87 p 5

[Speech by V. A. Ryabokon, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR KGB, at the 14 April 1987 Kirghiz CP Central Committee Plenum: "Energetic Implementation of Restructuring and Working in Accordance with the New Method"]

[Text] Chekists [KGB members] have always lived for the interests and concerns of the party and the people. Even today, entirely and completely approving the decisions of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they see their paramount task in the basic restructuring of its own official activities and work with cadres in conformity with current requirements.

Being a political organ of the party and working under the direct supervision of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, the KGB is paying special attention to the further mastering of the Leninist style of working, to the strengthening of ties with the workers, to the strict observance of socialist law and to objective assistance to the party organs in the fulfillment of the program for the building of communism.

Under the conditions of direct contact with the enemy and his hostile ideology, we make particularly great demands on the Chekist cadres and on the further increase in the level of their political maturity, ideological training and professional competence. We see the paramount task in the constant replenishment of the KGB organs with politically mature associates, who have experience in party and komsomol work and who have received training in the labor collectives. And in this we feel the constant support and assistance on the part of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and the local party organs.

The measures adopted by the party have a beneficial influence on all spheres of life of our society, on both the national and the republic levels. It is necessary to say that, on the whole, the moral and political situation in our multi-national republic is a healthy one. The communists and all the workers completely approve and by deed support the party's domestic and foreign policies and the strategic policy of the 27th CPSU Congress for the acceleration of the restructuring of all facets of life and the healthful

improvement of the social atmosphere. A highly developed feeling of patriotism and a genuine internationalism are typical for the absolute majority of our populace.

At the same time, there are negative phenomena in the republic also, which testify to the as yet low level of political maturity, discipline and consciousness of individual citizens.

Unfortunately, sometimes political immaturity and complacency are demonstrated by even our leading cadres, with whom by the very nature of our own work we have to clash. Therefore, particularly important for us is the restructuring of the entire set of procedures for working with the cadres and, first and foremost, for raising the level of their political and ideological training.

Each year a large number of Soviet citizens, who properly represent our country abroad, go abroad from the republic through various channels. But it is necessary to keep in mind that the Western intelligence services expend a great deal of effort to find among them ideologically unstable persons inclined towards treachery.

Unfortunately, sometimes among those who travel abroad are persons who by their own behavior have discredited the lofty title of the Soviet person, who have engaged in illegal transactions and who have committed immoral acts, thereby creating the conditions for provocative actions. Therefore, along with raising the general level of the selection and preparation of those who travel abroad, especially the leaders of the groups, it seems advisable to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders and secretaries of the local party organizations for the objectivity of the recommendations issued by them.

Under the influence of the enemy's ideological centers and intelligence services, and also owing to the political immaturity associated with the expenses in international education, there sometimes arise among individual citizens of ours nationalistic and other politically harmful manifestations. Their definite forming is facilitated also by certain statements, opinions and publications of individual representatives of the creative intelligentsia and teachers about the exaltation of the Russian language and the derogation of the importance and role of the Kirghiz language which are allegedly taking place, as well as on a number of other questions. And these discussions are being conducted so frequently and loudly that they can be heard far beyond our border. And they frequently return like a boomerang via the radio broadcasts of [Radio] "Liberty" and other lying voices about the "Russification" allegedly occurring in the Central Asian republics. At the same time, references are made to our authoritative writers, scholars and cultural workers.

It is obvious that here we need to talk less and do more. A prolonged period of non-response always generates various types of false rumors. And if the need arises in certain cities to organize a thorough study of the Kirghiz language, then this needs to be done. Perhaps a common program should even be developed for persons of other nationalities who wish to study the Kirghiz language either in a classroom setting or independently. I.e., do everything

possible so that no one will have cause to assert that there is "Russification" going on in the republic.

An unnecessary hullabaloo at times is created also around the creative legacy of certain Kirghiz writers of the past and the alleged derogation of their merits, despite the fact that in various years party decisions have already been adopted repeatedly on this matter. There is no doubt that each group of people needs to know, study and honor their own enlighteners. In our republic, for example, there are Toktogul Satylganov, Togolok Moldo, and the contemporary classic writers Aaly Tokombayev and Temirkul Umetaliyev, the world-famous Chingiz Aytmatov and many others. But why turn to those who by far did not always live for the interests of the people, who did not think about their future and who sowed discord between nationalities? V. I. Lenin taught that any kind of study and evaluation of the past must always be approached from class and party positions.

Many proposals on these and other similar matters are received by the various higher authorities, including the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. The Central Committee's first secretary gives corresponding instructions with their subsequent discussion to the Buro, but they, unfortunately, are being carried out slowly. It is obvious that the Central Committee's departments of culture, propaganda and agitation and its secretary, Comrade Moldobayev, need to consider these matters more rapidly.

With every passing year, the enemy is conducting more active subversive activities using religion, striving to direct the believers onto a path of confrontation with the state. At the same time, they are basically counting on Islam and the stirring up of nationalistic manifestations and ideas of separatism. It is necessary to keep in mind that the various sects and the muslim clergymen are striving to draw the citizens and particularly the young people into religious activities and to tear them away from social and political affairs.

It is high time that we investigated the self-styled clergymen, wise men and so-called "holy places." With the tacit agreement of local leaders, they are becoming sources for the propagation of abnormal forms of rituals. All this creates the necessity for a profound restructuring of atheistic work, increasing its offensive level, reinforcing the one-on-one educational work with each believer and preparing the corresponding cadres and special propaganda materials for these purposes.

It is obvious that there is a need to instruct the republic's Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to develop and maintain the rituals and rites which are national in form and socialist in content, and the main thing is to create the conditions for their introduction into everyday life.

We should be especially disturbed by the fact that a specific part of the young people manifest instability in the critical ideological struggle. The ideological opponents are not squeamish about using any kind of forms or methods in order to entice the young people with Western ideals, including using the so-called (supermusic). And its propagation is occurring in our

discotheques, which are frequently managed by part-time and untrained people. For all practical purposes, they have turned out to be outside the control and attention of the cultural, Komsomol and community workers.

Recently, questions were put to me in one of the collectives: why do we not have the needed theme music programs for the young people, why do we not have specially trained managers in the discotheques, why do we hear only rock, pop and heavy metal music in the childrens' cafes? These are fair questions. I think it would be correct to address them to the Central Committee's Cultural Department (Comrade Abdysamatova), to the Komsomol Central Committee and to the republic's Ministry of Culture.

It is necessary to say that many of the shortcomings pointed out at the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and also noted in the report by Comrade A. M. Masaliyev have a direct relationship to the activities of the republic's KGB. The administrative staff, I personally and my deputies have not always been timely and principle-oriented in giving an evaluation of the negative manifestations taking place. We have also drawn for ourselves the proper conclusions from the lessons of the events in Alma-Ata.

In their own activities, the Chekists have always leaned on the aid and support of the workers, striving to make sure that these activities have always been well understood by them. In the past year, there has been a significant increase in the number of lectures, discussions and meetings conducted in the labor collectives. We see our main task as being the prevention and anticipation of the commission of politically harmful actions by Soviet citizens.

The republic's Chekists, utterly devoted to the cause of the party and the people, will henceforth devote all their own forces, knowledge and energy in order to carry out with honor the party's honorable task--to ensure reliably the security of our state and society.

Chief on Past Leaders' Corruption

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Apr 87 p 5

[Speech by M. Sherimkulov, chairman of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Party Control Commission, at the 14 April 1987 Kirghiz CP Central Committee Plenum: "Energetic Implementation of Restructuring and Working in Accordance with the New Method"]

[Excerpt] Of course, the essence of our work is not in the number of checks and the exposure of shortcomings. The main thing is to raise the quality of the work and to expose the reasons for and to prevent violations of party affairs standards.

Of principal importance now in the evaluation of the cadres are their political and moral qualities and their devotion and loyalty to the party cause. V. I. Lenin wrote: "We do not need ostentatious party members for anything. Our party is the only governmental party in the world which is

concerned not with increasing the number of members, but rather with the improvement of their quality and about cleansing the party of 'hangers-on'."

Being concerned about the purity of their own ranks, the republic's party organizations have reinforced the level of exactingness for the observance of the rules requirements by all communists. The examination of the communists' responsibility has begun to be implemented, as a rule, starting with the primary party organizations. Examined in them were the personal affairs of former Kirghiz CP Central Committee secretaries Usubaliyev, Makarenko and Karypkulov. The communists of the party organizations, along with expressing a principle-oriented and objective criticism of the abuses and violations tolerated by the former Central Committee leadership, stated a number of critical comments concerning the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and certain leading workers and raised the matter of the urgent problems touching upon the economic, political, social and cultural aspects of everyday life in the republic. These comments by the communists have been studied by the Central Committee Buro and specific measures have been drawn up based on them.

The roots of the tolerated misdeeds lie in the serious deviations from the Leninist standards for party affairs and especially in cadre matters, the abuse of official positions for mercenary purposes and the striving to ensure in the first place one's own wellbeing, without taking into account moral and ethical standards. All this is typical not only for the former Central Committee leadership, but also for other leading cadres, who have consequently been ousted from the responsible positions they occupied for serious shortcomings and violations and have been subjected to strict party punishments. The distortions permitted by them in cadre work, the protectionism, the servility and the disruption of social justice generated a sharp protest and well-founded criticism among the workers.

In the course of the examination of these personal affairs in the buros of the Pervomaysk Raykom, the Frunze Gorkom and the party's Central Committee, comrades Usubaliyev and Karypkulov behaved insincerely, trying to shift their own guilt onto others and their personal responsibility onto those who worked with them, trying to discredit them. They turned out to be unready, in accordance with the party way, to evaluate their own errors and shortcomings using self-criticism and did not draw the correct conclusions from the criticism expressed at the 27th CPSU and the 18th Kirghiz CP congresses. Under these conditions, the Central Committee Buro adopted a strict but just decision, having support the decision of the primary party organizations and the party's raykoms and gorkom about excluding them from the party.

The Central Committee Buro, having examined Comrade Makarenko's appeal, noted that, while possessing enormous powers as the Central Committee's second secretary, he did not prevent those unhealthy tendencies which occurred in the republic in recent years, particularly in the decision of cadre matters, and that he displayed a lack of principle and compromise comparable to that of the former Central Committee first secretary, for which he has correctly been excluded from membership in the CPSU. However, taking into account the fact that Comrade Makarenko has acknowledged the tolerated mistakes and condemns them and has drawn the correct conclusions from them and also the fact that he has been removed from his position as Central Committee second secretary and

subsequently from his position as deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and has resigned his deputy powers, the Central Committee Buro has reinstated him in the party.

Condemnation in principle was given to the facts of the advancement of cadre based on family ties and personal devotion and the unearned receipt of academic ranks and honorary titles. The Academy of Sciences Presidium condemned the behavior of Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences corresponding members A. Karypkulov, K. K. Orozaliyev and G. D. Dzhamankulovaya, who tolerated violations of party affairs standards, the abuse of official positions for personal purposes, lack of principle and servility, serious shortcomings and personal indiscretion and who compromised the lofty title of member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences by these misdeeds.

Taking into account the fact that they have been subjected to severe and well-deserved punishment, the Academy of Sciences Presidium decided not to raise the matter of depriving the named persons of the title of corresponding member of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

At the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was noted that one of the serious omissions in the cadre policies which occurred in the recent past was the weakening of the role of the control organs. This criticism is also completely applicable to our republic party organization.

We need to learn the lessons from the errors and distortions which occurred in the republic. Those violations of and deviations from the party line, which received profound condemnation at the congress and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee and found complete support among the communists and all the workers of the republic, should not be repeated henceforth. The political maturity and wisdom of the Central Committee consists of this. In the course of checking, situations are still frequently encountered, when local party and soviet organs are not giving timely evaluation to the indications of abuses and violations.

1275

CSO: 1830/587

DISSIDENT BULLETIN 'GLASNOST' ATTACKED

Moscow DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Aug 87 p 10

[Text] The so-called independent bulletin Glasnost, that has recently made its appearance in Moscow, replaces the true values with prodigal demagogy, write N. Petrov and R. Topolev in the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA.

Declaring in its foreword support for the restructuring drive, Glasnost, however, turns everything topsy turvy, the authors point out. The publishers focus attention on the phenomena of the past, even though the recent past, that have outlived themselves rather than on the new trends that become a feature of the country's life and are recognised by world public opinion.

The newspaper's correspondents met Sergei Grigoryants, a self-appointed editor of Glasnost, who argued that the bulletin is not a dissident publication. This is at odds with reports by foreign radio stations in which the bulletin is publicized as a product of a group of dissidents to test the new policy of openness enacted in the Soviet Union.

When the conversation touched on the issue of Grigoryants' past, he turned from a socialable host into a hysterical blackmailer, the article says. Replying to the question of what was it that agitated him so much, the authors cite facts from Case No. 1144/418 kept in the archives of the Moscow city court.

The editor of the bulletin Glasnost, a former, as he calls himself, political prisoner, and current dissident, as he is billed abroad, had also been adept to criminal "pranks."

"In the period from spring 1971 to March 1974, Sergei Grigoryants was engaged in profiteering in costly works of art and also in trades prohibited by law... All told, Grigoryants cashed in 12.275 roubles from all the list illicit dealings."

Let us leave the report about a Soviet movement of political dissidents on the conscience of reuters. Such a movement is non-existent. What does exist though is ordinary low-standard speculation designed to gain political capital from Western anti-Sovieters, notoriety, and to get the title of a "fighter for justice."

There is an expression popular with motorists, "did not fit into the bend," for a car that is skidding and, losing control, gets into a ditch. Is it not the same lot that awaits Grigoryants and Co? It is clear that they do not fit into the bend, the article says in conclusion.

/13046

CSO: 1812/0272

UNREGISTERED BAPTISTS SCORED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIVITIES

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by V. Arestov, candidate of philosophical sciences and lecturer in the faculty of scientific atheism, ethics and aesthetics of the Kiev State Pedagogical Institute imeni A. M. Gorkiy: "Trading on Sympathies"]

[Excerpts] When in the 1960's the Baptist Church in the USSR suffered a crucial setback, among the champions of the faith were some people that the Bible refers to as "wolves in sheep's clothing." Although not very much has been written about them in our press, it would seem to be quite enough. But not everything by any means is known to the public at large, including some citizens who are believers, about their methods of operation.

After provoking a schism in the organization of the Evangelical Christian Baptists 25 years ago, and forming thereafter a self-styled "Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists" (CC), its leaders, including G. Vins, G. Kryuchkov, N. Baturin, D. Minyakov, I. Antonov, P. Rumachek, N. Boyko, as well as others, whose biographies far from measure up to biblical commandments (containing criminal records specifically for treason and desertion), knew very well that the believers were not going to follow them by demagoguery alone. They formed therefore yet another affiliated organization, calling it the "Council of Prisoners' Relatives" (CPR). It is beside the point that there have never been, nor are there now, any citizens of the USSR who are brought to trial for their religious convictions. As they became proficient in their provocative activities, they nurtured the hope of passing off persons of another sort as "prisoners of conscience." As it turned out, their efforts were fraught with difficulty.

At this point, however, the previously devised CPR came in handy. Lidiya Vins, wife of the anti-Soviet P. Vins and mother of the anti-Soviet G. Vins, was its first president. Now the modus operandi of the CPR was extremely simple: In the event that a Christian became implicated in charges of criminal conduct, they would proclaim to the entire world the trials, tribulations, and torture of believers in the USSR. Identifying the particular punishments given to religious extremists as "mass persecutions," they would summon world public opinion in defense of purported violations of human rights in the USSR.

Baltic families, as a rule, have numerous children. Understandably, the temporary absence of the father in such a family can cause difficulties. The Soviet Government provides care for the children in such families as for all others. In the West this indisputable fact is little known and not wholly understood--the father serves his prison sentence, while the socialist state provides for the care of his children. But the CPR, naturally, is not going to send any such information to the West. It whips up a frenzy by alleging that innocent children are suffering for no reason at all.

G. Kryuchkov, self-styled president of the CC, has, in fact, acknowledged the provocative character of the CPR.

In 1979 the firebrand and provocateur G. Vins was expelled from the Soviet Union, and his family--including his mother, L. Vins--followed him. The CPR president became A. Kozorezova, who shifted the base of their operations from Omsk to Voroshilovgrad, which was closer to their European lines of communication. Younger, more energetic, and better educated than L. Vins, Kozorezova unleashed under the indefatigable supervision of the CC and the patronage of special services from the West even more provocative activities, while relying on the humanity of Soviet authority inasmuch as she had ten children. When warned by the authorities that her illegal activities were impermissible, she resorted to playing a "game of masks" by going into hiding together with an infant she was still nursing, while leaving the rest in the care of her aged mother. It proved to be another cunning ploy, launching an anti-Soviet campaign in the West "for the support of the persecuted mother," while messages commenced pouring forth as if from a cornucopia. But that was not all.

In the house that belonged to Kozorezova, as it happened, secreted in a wall of one of the rooms, there were two hiding-places in which were stored certain documents attesting to the connections between the CPR and church propaganda organizations outside the country. Found there also were a large number of libelous publications from the West in the pages of which G. Vins declared himself to be "overseas spokesman of the CC." (Who was he spokesman for and whom was he speaking with?) Kozorezova had a code with enciphered combinations for communication with subsidiary elements within the "council of churches" and with foreign church centers, particularly the Fridenshtimme Mission in Germany and the international exchange number of this so-called mission. The incident yields a curious detail: a religious activist adopting the methods of the intelligence services.

The "overseas representation" of the CC, which is to say G. Vins and those in whose service he finds himself, sent instructions to Kozorezova demanding such information as the following: "address of the defendant's family... number of children in family...when defendant was beaten..." and the like. To this last question, we may note, Kozorezova could not respond in the negative; once the demand was made that she be beaten, beaten she must be! And such "information" emanated not only from the Fridenshtimme Mission, which we have already referred to, but--even worse--from such organizations

as the Slavic Mission (with headquarters in Sweden), the Underground Evangelical Movement (USA), and about 150 other organizations like them, assigned dollar quotas to come up with by the imperialist special [intelligence] services. The pieces of silver—more likely, it is true, in the form of rags from abroad—found their way to Kozorezova and her accomplices.

Not satisfied with handouts from foreigners, A. Kozorezova, S. Yudintseva, G. Rytikova, and other activists of the CPR tirelessly bombarded the believer communities with such messages as: "Donate to the children of the prisoners!" It is sufficient to say that, according to the figures of Kozoresova herself, 53,510 rubles passed through her hands in 1983; and 63,795 rubles' worth of "donations" came her way in 1984. The same Fridenshtimme Mission tried to send the CPR a list of citizens of the FRG who had donated 3,044 marks and for some reason 400 francs for the sake of the "persecuted children."

The donations, for the most part, are derived from the western special services, in exchange for which they require "information."

Naturally, no one has any control over the income or, more to the point, the expenditures of "the persecuted" (neither the CC nor the CPR have revealed to auditors the amounts of the donations "to preserve the church's privacy"). This has given rise to murmurs of disbelief and protest among believers, as a result of which a letter from CC representatives in Voroshilovgrad Oblast went out addressed to all coreligionists in the country, the style and spelling of which have been preserved in the text that follows:

"Brothers and sisters! Permit us to bear witness to our church with respect to the hideous scandal surrounding the sisters of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives. Let us take, for example, Sister Kozorezova Shura. She, as we all know, is now serving as president of the council, and she is solely in control of the cash on hand, supplemented by donations both from believers within the country and from our brothers abroad in the Fridenshtimme Mission and other organizations.

"In view of the fact that Kozorezova with the blessings of G. K. (Kryuchkova--V. A.) is without accountability to the brotherhood, she was able to build, and subsequently renovate, with the cash reserves of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives a house worth 14,000 rubles for her daughter and son-in-law, Petr Kuleshov, residing in the city of Prokhladnyy in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR. All of this was done surreptitiously and far from passing eyes. Also acquired with church funds was a Zhiguli automobile, which was intended for work but which was used by her sons, Nikolay and Ivan, upon their return from the army for the purpose of conducting a dissolute way of life. Believers in Voroshilovgrad are aware that they dress in imported clothing. They attend meetings (prayer meetings--V. A.) rarely, and they go about in jeans. Pastor Polushin, however, looks at these disgraceful goings-on through his fingers, and defers to the will of Kozorezova in all respects. In addition, Nikolay has begun to smoke. Not surprisingly, her daughter Galina has been cohabiting for more than a year with a former prisoner, who is not a member of the church but

a thief named Aleksandr Fokin. He shows up at Shura's house drunk--this is his normal condition. Kozorezova has taken under her wing another inveterate jailbird, Aleksyuk Valentin, who has been convicted a number of times for fraud. She has been clothing and feeding him with church funds..."

The letter goes on to describe Kozorezova's expenditures for air tickets to fly with her family to Murmansk--her son Pavel's service post--and for the son's luxurious wedding, as well as the purchase of a house for him, and acquiring a Japanese tape recorder and color television set.

Polushin, the man in charge of the Voroshilovgrad CC who was criticized in the letter, had a soul-saving conversation with Kozorezova as a result of which she was obligated to dispose of the color television set; for rank-and-file believers are not allowed to have so much as a black-and-white TV set since television is referred to as the "sinful box." But everything else remained as it was.

Voroshilovgrad believers rest their hopes in G. Kryuchkov, demanding that he rehabilitate Kozorezova. Naive people!

A "history" written by V. Yudintsev includes the biography of a member of the CPR, a resident of Kharkhov Oblast named Ulyana Germanyuk. In a few lines is given the tragedy of an unstable life. After becoming a believer in her youth, she married a Baptist evangelist who turned out to be a religious extremist. She had two occupational specialties, nurse and veterinary, but under his influence gave up working and took up anti-social activities, and she became active as a confederate of Kozorezova for which she was punished by the state. This woman, no longer young, must have gone through a good deal to alter her thoughts, her ideas and values before taking a decisive step. Not long ago U. S. Germanyuk renounced her past. She wrote a statement requesting the authorities to release her before the expiration of her term of imprisonment, and promising in future not to violate Soviet law. After due consideration of the circumstances, the People's Court decided to release her prior to completing her sentence.

The process of democratization that has been taking place in the country has touched many of those who, having been misled, have come under the influence of anti-social elements and bourgeois church centers, and who by their activities have inflicted real damage on our society. They now have the opportunity--while maintaining their religious beliefs--to fall into step with the spirit of labor in our land on the way to the restructuring of society. It is therefore all the more necessary to know the truth about these "wolves in sheep's clothing" whose activities are responsible for ruining the lives of persons such as Ulyana Germanyuk.

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AYTMATOV COMMENTS ON GLASNOST. CHANGES IN SOVIET SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Moscow OGOŃEK in Russian No 26, July 1987 on pages 4-9 features an interview with Chingiz Aytmatov by OGOŃEK correspondent Feliks Nedvedyev in which Aytmatov gives his views on the importance of the new freedoms brought to Soviet society by glasnost. Nedvedyev points out that in his interview with Aytmatov in January 1984, the writer already seemed to have a premonition that "cardinal changes" would be occurring, and mentions Aytmatov's novel "Plakha" as a forerunner of glasnost, with its theme of narcotics and spiritual devastation of Soviet man. Aytmatov admits that he, apparently as well as many others, felt an "enormous shortage and at times a complete lack of democracy" despite the fact that the concept existed "in paper." Any system of government, no matter what it might be called, is useless unless it can provide for "common happiness," which he feels can be experienced only when complete democracy permeates all spheres of life and of man's existence.

Nedvedyev notes that such a period had "already partly existed in our history--after the 20th CPSU Congress," a time which many literary critics felt was a decisive period in the arts. Aytmatov responds that those were crucial years for his artistic endeavors as well, and "allowed him to preserve his inner dignity and hope." Today, when "the curtain has opened once again" he anticipates "volcano-like eruptions" in literature and art, and will not be surprised if a substantive writer or poet "will astound" readers and "cause discomfort" to the literary world, which, he feels, has experienced an emptiness in the generations of writers following Valentin Rasputin (who is now 50).

Nedvedyev suggests that the literary milieu is experiencing a painful process for "the affirmation of democracy" and that many of the literati do not understand nor accept what is occurring "outside." he quotes General Secretary Gorbachev as using the term "the settling of accounts," coined to describe the negative phenomenon in literary criticism, although he "has in mind events far from basic art." Aytmatov finds this a fruitless exercise of those who are to be pitied and held in contempt.

When asked whether his father and uncle were repressed in 1937 for being village activists, Aytmatov admits that this in fact had occurred and is still painful for him to remember. "Publicly, I never mention this, and you might say that this is the first time I have spoken about it. But even if this event had not taken place, I would nevertheless with all my might oppose the

'rod' of the cult of personality. Even today many don't understand what a tremendous amount of harm that caused Soviet society. We have much too long remained in the trap of an authoritarian regime created by Stalin, and only now, almost 35 years later... have we begun to free ourselves and to squeeze out of ourselves the slaves of the cult of personality. Yet today there are still many adherents to the past. They don't want to see anything, and don't wish to have any changes take place. That is why, if once and for all we can free ourselves from the complexes of the past, that will be the great achievement of restructuring, both political and spiritual."

In discussing the "most burning issues of the day," Aytmatov first comments about the paradox of "creating socialism" and showing preference to everything that comes from a collective, from collectivism, "resulting in a loss of 'much that concerns individualism, personality and the self-being [samost] of a person.'" Restructuring, he explains, is understood differently by different people. For some it has to do with the restructuring of cadres, of technological and technocratic problems. He himself feels that its most important aspect is the restructuring of the relationship between an individual, society and government. "We must get away from leveling, facelessness and standardization," he insists. "Common standardization in the name of collectivization is deadly. In the past, a person could get along in a natural economy and basically depended on himself, on his own labor, his own estate, his own land. Presently, everything is different with us: the government is responsible for everything." Aytmatov is disillusioned by the fact that although Soviet society may be "furthering the goals of socialism," it is unable to "organize many spheres of existence." He discusses the abject state of housing (we have transformed houses into "many-storied barracks"), air transportation ("Domodedov airport, for example, in the summer reminds one of a picture of chaotic evacuation of refugees from a natural calamity or war"), ground transportation "whose condition is below any kind of criticism"; education, which in many respects is "in a sorry state"; medicine, which is "miserable"; and trade which is "on the level of the Stone Age."

Aytmatov insists that he is not simply complaining; he wants something better. People have to get out of the mind-set that the government budget can expand "like rubber" to find resources to overcome present deficits. "Intellectually, I can understand that we have not yet reached a high enough production level that resources diverted to military expenses would not affect as strongly as they do now the quality of life of the Soviet people... Intellectually, yes, but emotionally? For we are all asking the same banal question today: how could it have happened, that a partially educated pilot-noblyist, a young boy, disregarding everything, was able to overcome all the barriers of our defensive systems, and as if coming to an uninhabited island, was able to land in the holy of holies of our Fatherland, in Red Square? Those at fault have been dismissed and that is understandable. But still...?"

Nedvedyev defines glasnost as emanating from the root [voice] 'golos,' and concludes that at the forefront of the movement should be those who have a voice: writers, literary critics, journalists. Aytmatov agrees that for literature glasnost is as crucial as the air we breathe, but he understands the term not only as "voice." Glasnost, he claims, is a component of freedom.

The second component is the examination and the results of glasnost, that is, the opinions and wishes of the majority. 'That's where freedom begins to take shape.' He adds that although books and major literature fulfill their obligation the news media and journalism have become more significant of late than literature. 'Papers have become so popular today that people wake up early and stand in line [to get them].' If journalism could get away from its silence in many areas and find the strength to describe Soviet people and their present lives 'in a fresh, new, clear and honest manner' it would help everyone in the process of restructuring.

To Nedvedyev's question of whether Aytmatov can imagine the process of democratization of society coming to a stop and beginning to move backwards, Aytmatov responds: 'That would be a catastrophe for everyone. I do not think that there are any factions in our society who would be very interested in a standstill or return to the past. Even that same bureaucracy which we denounce and in which we see the root of all evil is not interested in this. I don't believe that it would become its own enemy.'

Aytmatov sees the "so-called national problems" as reflections of "our narrow-minded world," and is concerned that they should not confuse the younger generation, who are not given concrete examples affecting their personal lives but are fed "phraseological ballast." In the area of literature, none exists outside of the "national." A great "levelling" of potential possibilities of various people and nations is presently taking place, explains Aytmatov, but to think that this problem has been solved once and for all, 'as we were told in the past 10 years,' would be naive, and even more important, harmful. Every nation is going through an evolution, is developing and its national self-identity is growing, he explains, but that is nothing to fear. Aytmatov strongly believes in bilingualism, particularly for the Turkish-speaking republics. According to him, 'every region should have a constitutional guarantee for the full existence of the language of the republic together with Russian,' which means that the local language, together with the Russian language, should have all the necessary means for its development, starting from the early years of a child's education. Presently, many "local officials are afraid to speak out in their native language because they are afraid of being accused of nationalism.... But the 30's, Stalin's years, to this day are still sitting in our liver and as a result, each one is striving first of all to play it safe.

Aytmatov discusses the ecological problems of the Aral region and the Issyk-Kul, admitting that he envies Rasputin for his successful defense of the Lake Baikal region. Aytmatov is greatly concerned about the Issyk-Kul River and the Aral Sea, both of which are also drying out. There is no one who has taken responsibility for the problems with the Issyk-Kul, he claims, and the ecological tract written by Kazakh writer Kurpeisov on the Aral Sea three years ago has still not been published. Aytmatov compares the drying up of the lakes to the drying up of a nationality whose language is not learned by its succeeding generations. 'If a language does not become enriched by the addition of great new rivers in the form of new generations, if these don't succeed in learning their native language, if they have poor conditions for doing this and lack the necessary children's nurseries and schools, then this too is the 'shoaling' of a language...and a national disaster. We are not used to speaking out on such subjects, and were in fact not allowed to discuss them until now.

'SENSATIONALISM' OF REHABILITATED AUTHORS IS DYING DOWN

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 25, 28 Jun-5 Jul 87 p 3

[Commentary by Igor Dedkov: "A Feeling of Normalcy"]

[Text] SEVERAL years ago, while reading an MS novel, I thought how terrible and ridiculous it was that the novel could not be published. Now hundreds of thousands, or, maybe, even millions of people have read that novel. The impossible became possible!

And nothing happened - the walls didn't collapse, the foundations didn't go askew, the birds are singing and the lilacs are blossoming. And how many more books which yesterday were considered "undesirable" or "harmful" have now been published! These books did not "plot" to destroy our life, as some people fancied, but only confronted those things in our life which had been triumphing for so long and insulting the Soviet people's intelligence, their awareness and initiative. And these "undesirables" confronted these things using the sharpest criticism. They have made history and have scalded us back to our senses.

And here is what leaps to the eye - even though the somewhat unusual literary situation makes itself felt now and again (some people are expressing now and then their obvious displeasure). We begin to regard it differently than we did a month or two ago. The possibility of the impossible is no more a surprise, as it were, to people.

Of course, one cannot but notice that, let's say, some name never figured prominently in our literary affairs, and now it seems to be mentioned well-nigh everywhere. No one heard lately anything about the poet Severyanin, but now his birth centenary is marked on a broad scale. Somewhat earlier the same thing happened to Gumilyov and Khodasevich. Therefore, what should be done? Must we alert the authorities? Must we warn people? Or become afraid?

Oh, be your age, let's say in the old manner, and smile knowingly. Or is it really so hard to understand? Since one "could not" do something for a long time, everybody rejoices concertedly when the time comes that "one can" do it, and trying to outstrip each other, start publishing. And what happens? A certain time will go by - in conditions when "one can" - and the same Severyanin or Khodasevich will occupy their own place in our literary memory and affairs, in keeping with their talents, historical and today's significance. And the light cloud of sensationalism is

getting dispersed already now.

It is the same also in other cases, even very different ones. Is it worthwhile to blow one's top or even to raise alarm and regard what is happening as some sort of coercive "overpopulating" of the literary scene which is overcrowded as it is, but doubtful tenants are still continuing to be settled in it? It seems that some people will realize all of a sudden what's happening and will start checking the papers even of those who are no longer with us, such as the very same Bek, Pilnyak or even Tvardovsky. However, in spite of the signs of annoyance and displeasure, one still regards the literary-social situation in a different way than before. Not more calmly, but as if it has become more reliable. Because, when reading newspapers you find in them, for example, besides articles and reports, also readers' letters, or letters to the Party Central Committee, or perusing magazines you come across a novel by Rybakov, or verses by Vladimir Kornilov, or articles by economists, which trigger off endless arguments, or Sergei Grakhovsky's long poem "Balyuchaya Pamyat" in a Byelorussian literary weekly - you realize that you get an amazingly new feeling which, at first, you even refuse to believe. But it surfaces again and again, arriving, as it were, from some unknown, not yet well developed, but ever more realistic world. And you start persuading yourself that it is just as it should be accepted now and for a long time hence, and best of all - forever.

And it is then that you realize that the matter is not in the "limitation of the literary space", but in that after the publishing of some of the works the demands on the quality of literary works became more exacting. And they are put forward not by the critics, but by the readers. Now it is impossible for a writer to abide by the former "records" in order to declare that people read his works.

Most probably it is a feeling of normalcy, of social and moral inevitability of what is happening that we are experiencing more often and more strongly. Now you read and think: "And how else could it be? Because it is impossible otherwise - morally impossible - in a socialist country."

'HEAVY METAL' USED AS ANTI-SOVIET WEAPON, CLAIMS AUTHOR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by A. Nazarov, APN correspondent, under the rubric: "In the Language of Life": " 'Heavy Metal' Diversion"]

[Text] John Itorkho Obonofiema, a student from Nigeria, was attending the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute. In the eyes of the instructors, he did not demonstrate any outstanding qualities. However, other students in his class knew Itorkho well. True, they knew him only as a profiteer. In his room, one could buy any record, as in a large Western record store. Finally, the "international" businessman was caught red-handed for profiteering. 8,300 rubles, 70 Japanese shawls, and over 100 records were found at his place.

Itorkho had to leave our country, against his will, of course. And we could have forgotten about this profiteer if his "goods" had not caused us to have some thoughts. Not about the shawls, of course, about the records. In these, we see the obvious handwriting of Western subversive centers.

Their structure is well known: the CIA and other special services are at the top. They finance the subversive radiostations ("Voice of America", "Deutsche Welle", "Liberty", etc.), as well as the organizations of anti-Soviet emigrants (NTS, OUN, "Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania", etc.). The religious propaganda organizations ("Slavic Mission", "Light in the East", "Underground Evangelization", etc.) and the Zionist centers (World Zionist Organization, World Jewish Congress, "Committee-35", "Committee-15", etc.) are working hand-in-hand with them. The ideological support for these diversions is provided by Sovietology institutes ...

Today, however, we can supplement this traditional structure with somewhat unexpected links. They are "Music for Nations", "Black Dragon / News Rows", "Zebra", "American Phonograph", "Scratch Records" ... That is, those large and small recording companies which are specializing in "heavy metal" rock. While all kinds of "committees", "missions", and "waves" target the Soviet people in general, here we are talking about an ideological diversion targeted specifically at the youth.

However, by themselves these companies may be considered an "unloaded gun" or a "hand grenade without a detonator." In order for the diversion machine to

become operational, they need supply channels for "product" delivery. And such channels are available.

"Liberty", the radio branch of the CIA, has prepared a report "Soviet Youth and Western Radio." This report directly states: "The main task of the Western radiostations must be to reach the youth audience in the USSR." They keep this in mind in Munich, in London, and in the other cities in which subversive radiostations are located.

The second channel of penetration by the subversive genre is the exploitation of widening personal contacts among the two systems' young people. The mentioned John Itorkho Obonofiema was "working" for this channel.

I do not want to create an impression in the readers that the author opposes rock music because it has a Western origin. In particular, I consider the latest record of the group "Deep Purple", "House of the Blue Light", which was issued in early 1987 and is close to the sound of "metal" to be excellent. But the "heavy metal" case is special.

From its inception, this style was outside the mainstream of rock music. This style was specifically concocted, by the order of businesses, for a concrete consumer: the aggressive teenager. It is a purely commercial direction. It was not preceded, as other rock styles were, by development and synthesis of musical genres. It appeared as if "by itself" in an empty space, and was immediately isolated in order not to disclose its musical unsoundness during competition. "Heavy metal" simply could not exist in the mainstream of rock music. However, those who control the "mass culture" apparatus are keeping it afloat. Special magazines, such as "H-M", have been created, which write exclusively about this subject. Separate, strictly "metallic" hit parades have been introduced. The fashion industry is producing goods specifically for its young fans. A "heavy metal" generation, if one may call it so, is being brought up.

And, finally, the main difference: rock has democratic foundations and its traditions are protest and struggle. Many musicians today are participating in social life, for example, the Englishmen Billy Bragg and Paul Weller. As to "heavy metal", it is interested only in such themes as murder, suicide, sadism, and hooliganism, all of this mixed in with cemetery mysticism. Thus, the main difference between them is their content.

And, in addition, the scandalous suicides, the fights and vandalism by the fans, the outrageous clothes and incredible lifestyles of the stars, have displaced the music so much that the relation between the "heavy metal" phenomenon and rock is now almost nonexistent.

Precisely for these "advantages" it was selected as the "cultural export" to our country.

They tested it on their own youth. It turned out that "heavy metal" is capable of generating the most fanatical fans. The "metallist" stratum in the West happens to be quite narrow, but the most noisy and aggressive. The specialists in ideological diversion were quite satisfied with this. "Heavy metal" was

declared the last word in Western culture, received the title of the "most popular", and was launched into the ether. Simultaneously, the recording companies were turned into centers for diversion.

The Western specialists in propaganda have traditionally classified music as entertainment. That is, as a part of an informational program which provides the listeners with the possibility to relax or, as one may call it, to refresh the perception. However, they have already attempted to transform the "Beatles" into a propaganda weapon. The main idea was in the radio commentary, which freely manipulated the facts and as a result created a distorted but ideologically beneficial notion. In the complex, multifaceted directions of "hard rock" and "new wave", professional anti-Sovietchiks hiding under the mask of "rock critics" were finding for themselves a multitude of "catches." However, that did not prevent music from remaining music.

The interest of young people in foreign culture is understandable, and does not necessarily mean the worship of the West. Using a critical and balanced approach and information, we can debate with any rock direction, either accepting it or rejecting it.

But there can be no dialogue with "heavy metal."

13355

CSO: 1800/735

MONEY ON RESTORATION WASTED AS RESTORED BUILDINGS LACK CARE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 25, 28 Jun-5 Jul 87 p 16

[Article by Vadim Buzychkin]

[Text]

A short time ago, a restoration expert I know told me ruefully that he felt ashamed of his profession. This was at a time when the deplorable state of the unique monument of wooden architecture, the Transfiguration Church on the Kizhi Island in Karelia, was a heated topic for discussion in the press.

'GOLDEN APPLE' FOR SUZDAL

IT WAS FEARED that the magnificent 22-cupola cathedral in Kizhi might collapse, and the blame was put on restoration experts. They were alleged to have filled in the vents which had kept the edifice safe and sound for three centuries, and ruined the interior while building in the metal framework to reinforce the wooden structure. Not one of the critics, including myself, realized that the heat of the discussion was setting ablaze the prestige of the profession, which could rightly be called the profession of enthusiasts.

All sorts of efforts were made to try and rescue that prestige, of course. The management of the Spetsproyektrestavratsiya Institute made out as if nothing had happened (even though it was impossible to try and save face seeing that, after two decades of restoration, proposals were made to take the church apart and store its components, and to build an imitation in its place). The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation was doing its best to drop the case altogether, but the general public stormed and raged. Only after the passions cooled down and a businesslike approach to the matter was adopted at all levels, including in the press, was an interesting proposal put forward as to how the church could be saved.

This is the strong point of openness which we have not so far learned to make use of. There are other examples of the efficiency of openness, too, and these can be found in the history of restoring Petrodvorets, Pushkin and Pavlovsk, the palace ensembles near Leningrad, devastated by the nazis.

A year ago, a group of restoration experts, namely A. Kedrinsky, Ya. Kazakov, A. Kochuyev, N. Ode, P. Ushakov, and the art critic A. Kuchumov, were honoured with this country's highest distinction, the Lenin Prize. What they have accomplished together with hundreds of their colleagues — stone masons, wood-carvers, parquet layers, gardeners and so on, is a miracle. There had been arguments and disputes about the undertaking. Fortunately, they preceded the decision making. In other words, the restoration experts

discussed their plans openly and managed to bring about the interdepartmental "brain storm". The brilliant results of many years of intense efforts by experts, scholars and enthusiasts are therefore perfectly normal.

By the way, I have noticed that newspaper readers are getting fed up with criticism as such. I have heard the following question ringing with doubt asked again and again: "Is the situation with cultural monuments really as bad as all that?" But the real question is how to save what is still there. Another question is why whatever words of praise our restoration experts hear generally come from abroad? Two and a half years earlier, the Leningrad team mentioned above had received the European Gold Medal for their outstanding contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage. The city of Suzdal was awarded the "Golden Apple" - a prize given by the International Federation of Travel Journalists and Writers, "for important contribution to protection and restoration of cultural monuments and their use in the interests of tourism".

HOW MILLIONS ARE SPENT

WHAT ABOUT the financial aspect of the problem? What do we know about it? To restore the "Leningrad necklace" alone, more than a billion roubles was spent after the war. Powerful and well-equipped restoration agencies were set up in this country with the annual budgets running into many millions. How are the millions spent? This is, perhaps, the weakest point of all Soviet restoration practices. Where hundreds of roubles could do, thousands are spent instead. Such is the working of the notorious "gross cost" mechanism, which is about to breathe its last even in the construction industry.

A. Opolovnikov, D. Sc. (Architecture), a Soviet restoration expert, once told me that, back in 1947, he was sent to Karelia to rescue the masterpieces of wooden architecture. Within one summer season he managed to restore several precious relics of church architecture. It was not a complete overhaul, of course. His task was to prevent further decay and to ensure the monuments a long life. He had a cheque book for what should today seem a laughable sum: 10,000 roubles. In the villages there still lived the master carpenters of the older generation. "And

they worked without the unnecessary smoking breaks," the architect told me. (Perhaps that was one of the earlier cases of the now much advertised team contract). "Today, to move a peasant's hut from one shore of the lake to the other, where the open-air museum of wooden architecture, that is, putting the house apart, delivering it and then putting together again, costs the state several hundred thousand roubles," he said with indignation.

Well, he was not telling the whole truth. He spoke of a "peasant's hut" meaning the famous Oshevnov house now on view in Kizhi. This is the lavishly decorated two-storey house where a large family of a well-to-do northern farmer used to live. Such houses are now brought together along with wooden churches, chapels, mills and barns to make open-air museums of folk architecture. More than 50 such museums now operate in Buryatia, Transcarpathia, Moldavia, Estonia, Byelorussia, and Georgia. Near Bratsk in Siberia, there is an Evenk settlement of traditional tents, which is proudly showed to numerous visitors.

Well, it would be most appropriate to discuss the way the millions invested in restoration are spent. However, neither the press, nor the various "non-formal" societies speechifying so voluminously about the protection of national heritage, have so far touched upon that subject.

Mikhail Kurkov, one of the restoration experts who worked at the Solovetsky Monastery, told me that he was pained to see how the lovingly restored buildings went to rack and ruin. He saw the roof on one of the blocks collapse simply because, for a number of winters, the garret window stayed open. Rain and snow had been getting in year after year, and there was no one to shut the small window, because no one was really in charge. Rational use of architectural monuments is another key problem to be looked into. So far the press has not written about this particular form of mismanagement, where many concrete people could have been called to account.

TAKING STOCK OF OUR RICHES

RECENTLY, this country celebrated the International Monuments and Sites Day. Talking with Prof. Oleg Shvidkovsky, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments

and Sites, I asked him if enough money was allotted to current restoration projects and the most pressing needs of preserving the architectural heritage.

"We can never have enough," he said. "Besides, we do not always know how to spend what we have rationally. My belief is that we should spend as much as possible on conservation projects. Our generation should preserve what remains of the ancestral heritage, and pass it on to our children without losing the tiniest bit. But look at what we are doing instead. We choose a sight or an ensemble we consider the most impressive and polish it year after year, while hundreds of priceless monuments stand waiting for a leaking roof to be mended.

"A graphic example of the thoughtless approach to our cultural heritage is, to my mind, the campaign to build the Sukharev Tower in Moscow. The project is estimated to cost at least five million roubles. Wouldn't it be wiser to spend the money on restoring the sights which still keep something of their original appearance, although this is threatened to be lost for ever? There are problems of manpower, too. To construct this stone imitation of a tower, work will have to be suspended on many other projects."

Professor Shvedkovsky told me about some of the projects he is supervising. Hundreds of scholars are currently compiling the Catalogue of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the USSR Peoples, which is to become the encyclopaedia of Soviet culture encompassing all historical buildings on the territory of this country, from the tiniest chapel to the largest memorial and town-planning complex. The first volume in the series of several dozens has already appeared. It covers the monuments in one of the regions in Byelorussia.

This giant inventory of our national heritage is to play a great practical role. The people concerned with the protection of monuments know how difficult it is sometimes to defend what some incompetent officials consider to be "of little value": a historical, natural or architectural sight "interfering" with modern development. The monuments described in the Catalogue come under the Law of the USSR "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments." Since the Catalogue is compiled according to the territorial principle, each chairman of the Regional Executive Committee and each

procurator will have a copy of it. Therefore, they will no longer be able to plead ignorance to justify arbitrary decisions.

HELPING HANDS

ONE OF the premises of nazi ideology was this: it is enough to destroy all cultural monuments in a conquered country to ensure that within the lifespan of two generations the local population loses its national identity. One well-known Soviet restoration expert Pyotr Baranovsky, member of the State Commission of Inquiry into Fascist Crimes, was shaken when he learnt about that. Therefore, with the full support of the government, which did not begrudge granting funds for restoration projects even in the hungriest postwar years, Pyotr Baranovsky developed the now world-famous methods, following which the 12th-century Church of St. Paraskeva-Pyatnitsa in Chernigov, which had been blown up by nazi invaders, rose from the ashes like a Phoenix a mere couple of years after the war. Similarly, many other masterpieces of architecture were restored.

Indeed, we can be proud of many things in the field of restoration. Let us recall at least some of the better known projects: the Kremlins in Pskov, Novgorod, Smolensk and Rostov Veliky, the ancient towns forming Russia's Golden Ring, the Slavutich Ring in the Ukraine, and dozens of memorial estates of our great writers, poets, and musicians. There are also the beautifully restored architectural complexes in Central Asian cities, old Tbilisi, Baku, Sverdlovsk, Vilnius and Minsk.

And yet, humanity grieves over the loss of every single species of flora or fauna, because none can be restored even with the help of gene engineering. The loss of one single monument – out of about 150,000 left in this country – is no less grievous. Therefore, thousands of enthusiasts join in the movement of voluntary helpers (often with their families) of restoration experts. People are genuinely concerned about the future of our national heritage: the lacy woodwork of the old houses in Tomsk, the Golden Gate of Kiev (recently restored with a moderate degree of success), the famous Ulug-Beg observatory in Samarkand (the restoration of which has been debated for years).

Academician Dmitry Likhachev, Chairman of the Board of the Soviet Culture Fund, and a group of

prominent city planners, spoke up sharply in the pages of the *Arkhitektura* (Architecture) newspaper against the arbitrary actions of the local authorities in the city of Chernigov, which threaten its unique natural and architectural sights. That was the editors' fifth or sixth critical publication on the subject. Incidentally, the same paper published about a year ago an article by a certain postgraduate student, in which he suggested that the decaying suburban estates near Moscow should be leased to the so-called Youth Construction Complexes so that the former mansions and manors could be used as community centres. The idea was supported by many, but my colleagues the journalists, who could have pushed it through as constructive and worthwhile, obviously preferred to follow in the beaten track of denunciation and criticism, because such is the stereotyped mentality of the day. Criticism seems more interesting than a constructive undertaking which needs organizing.

Glasnost is not an end in itself, but a tool for accomplishing concrete and urgent tasks. Are we all aware of it?

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CSO: 1812/232

HISTORY OF RIGA'S LATVIAN MONUMENT OF FREEDOM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with Gunar Asaris, Riga's chief architect, by SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, under the rubric: "Monuments of History and Culture": "Everlasting Art"; date and place not specified; first three paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] Lately, much is being done to bring in order and to restore monuments of history, architecture, and art. The plan of Old City revitalization is being implemented in life. The residential buildings and memorial places are getting gradually their original look. At the same time, the interest of the city's residents, especially of the young people, toward these monuments is growing. In addition, a large number of tourists and guests visiting Riga want to receive detailed and accurate information about all the things which they have seen with their own eyes. However, we must admit that we still have a very modest amount of information concerning many objects. At the same time, when books or booklets from which one can get information of interest are not available, various legends having nothing in common with reality spread among the people.

Therefore, the editing offices of TSINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA are beginning a cycle of publications acquainting readers with the history of creation of art and culture monuments, about which very little has been previously written, and the ideological and artistic significance of which has not been disclosed before.

Firstly, let us discuss the Freedom monument, which is the subject of many letters to the editors. We asked Gunar Asaris, chief architect, to tell us about the Freedom monument construction and its symbolics.

[G. Asaris] In April 1918, based on V.I. Lenin's initiative, the Decree on Monumental Propaganda was endorsed. It served as a call for the artists of Soviet Latvia to create in 1919 monuments to fallen Communards. This document was signed by the writer Andrey Upit, chief of the department of the arts at the People's Commissariat of Education of the LaSSR, and by Yanis Kuga, chief of the subdivision of painting and sculpture.

One of the first artists to participate in the realization of Lenin's plan for monumental propaganda was the young Latvian sculptor Karlis Zale, who lived at

that time in Petrograd. His monuments to N. Dobrolyubov and G. Garibaldi were described by A. Lunacharskiy in his memoirs as some of the best. K. Zale also developed a multifigure composition with a Communard's sculpture in the center, which was intended to be installed in Riga.

However, soon the forces of counterrevolution broke up the socialist development in Latvia. At that time, it was a rare Latvian family that was not mourning for a relative who had fallen in the World War: a father, son, husband, or brother. The events of 1905-1907 and 1919, and the fighting against Bermond's army were still fresh in the people's memory. Taking this into account, the bourgeois government, starting in 1922, was forced to enter into discussions about building a "memorial column" in honor of the fallen soldiers. In one of the proposed alternatives, it was to be installed in central square (today's Communard's Square), based on the fact that the period of Soviet power left a deep and lasting mark in the memory of the working people. Even in 1928 and 1929, that is, almost 10 years later, ATPUTA magazine published photographs of projects proposed in 1919 of monuments and sketches of decorations for the festivities.

Of many locations proposed for the monument construction, including those in the vicinity of today's Pioneer's Square and the river Daugava embankment, finally the main city street was selected. The selection was based on considerations of an architectural and compositional nature as well as the possibilities provided by locating such a monument in the center of the city.

Originally, the proposed monument was called "Monument to the Fallen Fighters", or "Victory Monument", and only in 1923 during a competition did the name "Freedom Monument" emerge, which remained.

There were several competitions for the best project, but they did not provide the desired result. Finally, in 1931, a project proposed by the sculptor K. Zale was accepted. During the same year, the foundation of the monument was laid.

Today, looking through the materials in the archives concerning its construction, and following up and studying in retrospect the creative ideological and economic arguments of that time, one can appreciate K. Zale's talent, his principles, and his love of hard work in implementing his artistic concepts. The author himself formed both the general composition of the monument and the thematic plastic resolution of the sculptural groups. The statue was molded based on his model by R. Mirsmeden, a Swede, with the help of two Latvian metal artists: Ya. Zibens and A. Nayka. The architectonic view of the monument was developed by the architect E.Ye. Shtalbergs, who later, in the Soviet period, became the director of the Construction and Architecture Institute at the Academy of Sciences and an Honored Scientist of the LaSSR.

K. Zale and E.Ye. Shtalbergs managed to embody into the monument the yearning for freedom of the Latvian people, who had been enslaved for centuries, and their fight against the German barons and the Russian tsars. Being a real patriot, K. Zale reflected in his work the heroism and courage of the people in their fight against oppressors for real freedom and social equality.

The people's aspiration toward freedom is expressed both in the monument's vertical composition and in the allegoric and symbolic implementation of the sculpture, closely connected with Latvian folklore reflecting concrete historical events. This is witnessed by the reliefs at the monument's foundation. One of them depicts the fighters of the 1905 revolution and their combat with a punitive expedition unit, another one reflects the struggle of the Red Latvian riflemen against the German invaders and Bermond's bands near the Riga railroad bridge in 1919.

The monument is directed toward Daugava, the river which is intimately connected with the destiny of the Latvian people. The monument is crowned with the statue of a woman holding in her raised hands three stars, symbolizing the three ethnic areas of Latvia: Kurzeme, Vidzeme, and Latgale. The democratic leaning of the monument is evident also from the sculptural groups located in the corners, representing Labor, Science, Family, and Defense of Motherland.

Soldiers and participants in the Song Festival, who by the author's intent somehow merge together with passers-by, are depicted on the monument's foundation wall.

The concept of the composition represents the author's adherence to the centuries old dream of freedom of the Latvian people, and it is not accidental that the sword and the shield of the Motherland are directed toward the West, while the eyes of the Heroes tearing apart the chains of slavery and those of the people participating in the Song Festival procession are directed toward the East.

This implementation of the monument proves that the sculptor adhered to the concepts of Lenin's plan for monumental propaganda, and was following the creative path which he had entered during the first years of the revolution, and that this creation, like the memorial ensemble of the Brothers' Cemetery, without any doubt represents one of the greatest summits of K. Zale's creativity.

Owing to its deeply democratic concept and its highly artistic execution, the Freedom monument arouses great interest not only in our country but also abroad.

In the fall of 1944, immediately after the liberation of Riga, the Freedom monument was one of the first to be put on the list of monuments protected by the state. Recently, the monument has been restored.

In 1988, we will celebrate the 100 year anniversary of the birth of Karlis Zale, who is the author of the Freedom monument and Brothers' cemetery ensemble. His art will live for generations.

13355

CSO: 1800/735

DEMONSTRATION AT RIGA'S FREEDOM MONUMENT NOTED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by G. Kisis, member of the Presidium of the LaSSR Federation of Bicycle Sport, and editorial commentary, under the rubric "Sport": "Bicycle Sport Celebration"]

[Excerpts] The All-Union week of bicycle sport has reached its finish. Its last moments in Riga turned into a bright and colorful festivity that brought tens of thousands of people to the main street of the Latvian capital, Lenin Street. They witnessed not only the sport competitions, but also the presentations of amateur artists.

The first part of the celebration was a 95 km bicycle marathon on the route Riga--Inchukalna--Ropazhi--Riga. Opening the bicycle competition, the deputy chairman of the Riga gorispolkom L. Friedniek told about the rich traditions of bicycle sport in the republic and wished the competitors the best of luck. Among those who saw the over 700 participants off were the famous veterans of Latvian bicycle sport: silver medal winner at the Tokyo Olympics Imant Bodnieks, world champion Dzintars Latsis, world vice-champion Bayba Tsaune, winner of the Peace race Ringolds Kalnenieks, and our guest from Tartu, the Olympic champion Aave Pikkuus.

[Commentary] So, the celebration was a success. But ... By the way, let us note that lately, this "but" has accompanied some of our mass events in Riga. Let us remember, for example, the Art Days, the Celebration of the Youth Press, the disco in Mezhapark, that is, events familiar to readers and TV viewers from the press and TV.

And again on June 14, there were people who decided to use the festive atmosphere and the presence of crowds of spectators for their own, directly speaking, unsightly purposes. Apparently, they did not like the fact that the place for the celebration was selected to be the square at the Freedom monument, and that flowers were laid down at the monument in memory of the fallen fighters of the 1905 revolution and the red Latvian riflemen. At the same monument which still today serves as the symbol of Latvian national bourgeoisie power, which was overthrown by the people in 1940. Foreign radiovoices have tried to support this legend for years. As to the truth about the history of the creation of the monument and the real meaning of its

symbolism, this was disclosed in our newspapers a few days ago by Riga's chief architect G. Asaris. The people who live in the past and still have illusions about the restoration of lost power and privileges, assembled at an improvised meeting near the Bastion Hill, and by laying down "their flowers" at the monument, they tried to attract the attention of the people present after the celebration was over.

However, this action did not receive the support of Riga's residents.

A reasonable question emerges: who benefits from these actions, in which certain people persistently try to spoil the festive events in Riga, speculating on the deepening democratization, and on the development of openness in our society.

We all should think about this.

13355

CSO: 1800/734

LATVIAN FILMS SHOWN AT INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 May 87 p 3

[LATINFORM Report: "Riga Films at International Festivals"]

[Text] The international festival which regularly takes place in the French town of Cannes for a long time has been known as one of the most representative festivals in world cinematography. At the next festival, which starts on May 7, the feature-publicistic film of the Riga film studios "Is it easy to be young?" will be shown in the framework of informational demonstration. It will be presented by the director, Yuris Podnieks, who already has left for Cannes.

In June, at the 23rd International festival of new films in Pezaro (Italy), among the highly represented program of Soviet movies, the Latvian film "Little Boy", directed by Ayvar Freymanis, based on the themes of Yanis Sudrabkalns' books, will be shown. In July, in the Italian town of Goffari, the traditional annual International festival of films for children and teenagers will take place. Great interest has been caused by the participation of the Soviet film "Tom Thumb" ("Spriditis"), produced together by the Riga film studios and Prague's "Barrandov" and directed by the Latvian author Anna Brigadere. This is the first time that the Latvian film industry is so widely represented on the international screen.

13355

CSO: 1800/735

KASSR: IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN RESTATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1987 carries on pages 8-9 an 1,100-word article by Zawyr Zhalelov, research worker of the Uighur Studies Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, published under the rubric "The Public Wealth," titled "Growth of a Great Language." The article stresses the role of Russian in the Soviet Union in promoting internationalism and in providing access to a wonderful world of culture and of science to members of Soviet nationalities. To this end, Zhalelov praises the interest of many members of nationality groups in Russian as witnessed by their claiming Russian, rather than a nationality tongue, as their native language. However, Zhalelov also notes the equality of languages in the Soviet Union and the right of individuals to choose their mother tongues. However, bilingualism is said to be a cultured and progressive phenomenon.

KAZAKH PRESS OFFICER ATTACKS BOOK TRADE 'ILLITERACY'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 5 June 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Nabiden Abutaliyev, worker of "Zhazyshy" (Writers) Press, published under the rubric "Books, a Sign of Humanitarianism," titled "An Illiterate Book Trade." The article attacks the KaSSR Book Trade for gross ignorance of Kazakh books and authors, and for generalized incompetence in the distribution and publicizing of Kazakh books, leading to the well-known accumulation of unsold books in oblast warehouses.

Unlike many of those discussing the Kazakh "book problem," Abutaliyev blames the republic book trade squarely for the accumulations. He does so, among other things, by showing that the very same books lying unsold in one oblast are in heavy demand in another. Abutaliyev, moreover, criticizes his own and other republic presses for not reprinting popular books, and republic authorities for not being serious enough about researching into the "sociology" of book demand.

MANY INADEQUACIES OF KAZAKH EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 5 June 1987 carries on pages 6-7 a 3,700-word article by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Amirkhan Mengdekeyev, published under the rubric "Precious Language, the

Forefront of Art," titled "Anxieties at the Linguistic Institute." The article is a lengthy criticism of the now completely published 10-volume "Qazaq Tilining Tus Indirme Sozdegi" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language]. Alma-Ata, Gilym (Science) Press, 1974-1987.

Mengdekeyev's article is preceded by an editorial note recording pointed criticism of the KaSSK Academy of Sciences Linguistic Institute and of its director, A. T. Qaydarov, by Kazakhstan Communist Party leader Kolbin at the 7 February republic congress of journalists for the institute's general lack of productivity in its assigned task of the study of the Kazakh and Russian languages. Mengdekeyev continues this theme with a litany of the many deficiencies--including major inconsistencies, omissions, often of major vocabulary, incomplete or one-sided entries, errors, poor planning, etc.--of the Explanatory Dictionary. Mengdekeyev suggests, in fact, that the dictionary has by and large failed in its purpose of cataloguing the richness of the Kazakh language, and, in its present form, is a highly cumbersome, extremely pedantic work which in some ways, he suggests, will do more harm than good and clearly does not meet the needs of the times.

The completed dictionary, Mengdekeyev records, contains 66,931 main entries and 24,498 idiomatic entries, for a total of 91,429 entries. However, even with this magnitude, hundreds, even thousands of words widely used by Kazakh classical writers or in today's press and literature cannot be found in it. In this connection, Mengdekeyev, who is himself a lexicographer and is now engaged in creation of a single-volume Kazakh dictionary based upon materials assembled for the 10-volume dictionary, even suggests that the scholars working on the dictionary failed to make much use of the 5 million word slips assembled by them as the basis for their dictionary. This being the case, he wonders where they got their definitions.

KAZAKH ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS WILL REPUBLISH DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 May 87 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word interview with Doctor of Philological Science, Professor Rymghali Nurghaliyev, chief editor of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press, titled "The Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Today and Tomorrow." The interview, recorded by Ye Akhmetov, focuses on the past and present achievements of the press and future publication plans.

According to Nurghaliyev, one major effort of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press in the immediate future will lie in the area of publication of dictionaries and linguistic aids in response to the current emphasis upon development of bilingualism. Planned publications will include an expanded, revised edition of the 1954 Musabayev and Makhmudov "Kazakh Russian Dictionary," a "Short Russian-Kazakh Dictionary" and an instructional aid intended for mass distribution. (According to Nurghaliyev these are urgent projects in any case due to the underdevelopment of linguistic reference aids in Kazakh in comparison to other republics.) Other on-going press projects include volumes 2-4 of the four-volume republic encyclopedia being published in Russian and Kazakh (volume 1 appeared in 1984, volume 2 will appear this year), and more

specialized projects to meet the needs of children and young people.

In this connection, Nurghaliyev notes the special interest generated by the recently published press "children's encyclopedia." This effort, he proudly relates, is not a reworking of a Russian work but is an original Kazakh creation reflecting Kazakh national traditions.

WORK TO PROTECT, PUBLICIZE KAZAKH MONUMENTS LARGELY ON PAPER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 June 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by A. Isaqov, secretary of the Dzhambul Oblast Party Committee, published under the rubric "Crucial Ideas," titled "Preserving Ancient Monuments--A Civic Duty." The article castigates authorities for allowing pronouncements on protecting and publicizing historical and cultural monuments to remain by and large on paper with little actually achieved either in their protection or in terms of plans to use historical and cultural monuments for political and patriotic education.

As examples of the kind of neglect in question, Isaqov complains of monuments destroyed or damaged due to construction efforts, especially road building and irrigation construction, and due to the depredations of tourists, and of extremely slow and badly managed restoration efforts. In the latter regard, for example, he criticizes slow progress on restoration of the important Aysha-Bibi Mausoleum. Plans for the detailed restoration of this internationally known monument are now 5 years late and the problem of supply of special decorative bricks for the restoration remains unresolved.

/9274

CSO: 1832/437

LEGISLATION NEEDS CHANGES TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 87 p 3

[Article by Professor A. Vasiliev, doctor of juridical sciences, under the rubric: "The Legal System: Paths of Restructuring": "The Law as an Instrument of Renewal"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Moscow--The name of Nikolay Travkin, manager of Mosselstroy Trust No 18, is now well known. He introduced a new management mechanism, which has become a notable step along the path to complete cost accounting and was approved by the CPSU Central Committee. But, most likely, there are few who know that the manager was brought to trial upon the accusations of those persons who did not like the changes made in the trust. And the court found Travkin guilty because it viewed his actions as being in violation of many regulations.

In this case, however, it seems to us that it is not the specific court which should be blamed but rather the lag in legal norms, falling behind the demands of life. Nowadays everyone understands that, in the final analysis, the solution of such complicated socioeconomic problems as the introduction of new management methods, strengthening labor discipline, work in the social sphere, struggle against unearned income, and violations of the law are linked with the solution of legislative problems. Therefore, a shift in the accents has been occurring in views on the law. At present it is evaluated not merely as an administrative-legal lever but, above all, as an instrument of the management, labor organization, cost accounting, independence, and responsibility of enterprises. This fully corresponds to the Leninist thesis that under socialism we conceive of the law "as a regulator (determiner) of the distribution of products and the distribution of labor among the members of the society."

Nevertheless, the status of legislation regulating relations in the socioeconomic sphere and its administration are obviously unsatisfactory for the present day. Therefore, in the opinion of our institute's scholars, what is needed is a fundamental law which would define the principles of socialist management under the new conditions, free up legal regulation from departmental impediments, and provide scope for creative initiative throughout the entire management-production complex.

It is high time to adopt a USSR Law on state social and economic planning, as well as the fundamentals of transport legislation, laws on state service, voluntary societies, and creative unions. Scientific studies have already been conducted on all these problems. The ideas of humanization are determining work being done on new criminal legislation.

Future prospects are as follows: It is high time that we made radical changes in the legal system. It is impossible to solve the new, large-scale problems within the framework of the old juridical statutes and within the old way of thinking. Discrepancies in legal regulations are conducive to excessive outlays in the economy as well as negative social and moral consequences. Hence, serious legal reform must correspond to the revolutionary social shifts which are implementing the party's course aimed at acceleration and restructuring.

Moving on ahead in creating laws is, however, unknown in the practical work which has evolved. We very frequently lag behind in improving legislation: we begin to change it only when it has already become impossible to reconcile ourselves with negative consequences. Even now, under the conditions of restructuring, every normative act being prepared continues to be saturated with fragments of the old regulations. And, of course, it is a well-known fact that an old suit on a growing boy will burst at the seams. We must renew our entire legal system and elevate it to a new qualitative level, a level corresponding to our society's economic, social, and spiritual development.

But to what extent is juridical science prepared for this today? The answer to this question is, alas, not an optimistic one. Still acutely manifesting themselves in legal scholarship are such weaknesses as an uncritical approach to the shortcomings being permitted in the law-enforcement organs as well as excessive commentary. These outmoded weaknesses of jurisprudence are manifested literally at every step. It is understandable that the law is the law, and in no case can we abandon a principled position aimed at strictly enforcing it, at understanding and applying it precisely. But, at the same time, we must sharply curtail petty regimentation and a dogmatic interpretation of regulations; we must exclude an unjustified and harmful interference in those spheres of human relations which do not require state regulation.

In recent years juridical scholars have been striving to combine in their recommendations legal norms with the actual, vital interests of the persons participating in the situations being regulated. Unfortunately, such recommendations and social forecasts are not always understood by practical workers in the field. That is what happened with the measures for combatting unearned income: the desired result was not achieved, and corrective adjustments had to be introduced in the course of applying the law. Because of the lack of the necessary legal mechanism, the Law on Labor Collectives has been spinning its wheels. Or, take, for example, the Law on Protecting the Air in the Atmosphere. How can it be carried out if its juridical contents are obscured by so many references to other normative acts? In the law it is important to say, so that it will be fully clear, how a person should proceed, to precisely define his rights and obligations, what he is permitted to do and what he is not.

Even a single juridical formulation is capable of influencing the nature of legal regulation, as well as the level of economic and political initiative. For example, there are two ways which may be used in defining the amount of freedom of action for an organization (enterprise) or a citizen: to provide a list of actions permitted or to indicate what is prohibited. At present economic legal relations are constructed according to the former variant. And this means that any departure from the framework of regulations (even in the interests of the business at hand) is defined as a violation of state discipline. The well-meaning formula: "Act within the limits of what is permitted" is essentially placing obstacles on the road for initiative, creative searching, and intensification of production. Under the conditions of restructuring it plays the role of a brake and fetters economic independence. Nowadays, despite objections by the departments, we must approve the second approach mentioned above.

The law defines the measure of justice with regard to all aspects of our life. This encompasses justice in the matter of equal pay for equal work, in equal opportunities to participate in sociopolitical activities, in administration, as well as in the particular rights of mothers with many children, labor veterans, and in the commensurate responsibility for violating the law. But social justice does not consist merely of legal rights but also comprises obligations, which characterize its measure to no less a degree.

It is primarily a matter of precisely carrying out the laws and resolutions of the Soviet government. Here too, unfortunately, there are still serious instances of wheels spinning. Sometimes persons even assert that a law can be skirted for the sake of a higher purpose. This is a profound deception, if not worse. A violation of or non-compliance with a law always has negative social ramifications; it is conducive to material or moral losses and is detrimental to the world outlook of the rising generation. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order, as well as Strengthening the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legitimate Interests" emphasis is placed on the fact that every instance involving a violation of legality, no matter who has permitted it to occur, must receive a principled and keen evaluation.

We need to reorganize the investigatory and court systems. There are proposals to create administrative justice, to increase the number of people's assessors, to expand judicial protection to fundamental civil rights, etc. The goal of these proposals is to strengthen legality and to better guarantee civil rights and liberties.

Laws are directed at people and are carried out by people. In general, it can be said that all Soviet citizens are motivated to perform those legislative acts which express the national will. However, with regard to an individual law designed for a specific situation, there are citizens who regard it with indifference and even negatively. In order to count on the social results in the name of which a law has been adopted, it is necessary to have a precise guideline with regard to the interests of the population.

But it is not merely to the latter that say, for example, the Law on Individual Labor Activity is directed. Compliance with it depends primarily

on the local Soviets, which, as stated in the USSR's Constitution, are supposed to guarantee the utilization of individual labor activity in the interests of society. In our country creating such conditions and organizing such activities is a state matter.

Precise and well-defined application of the law requires from those carrying it out a high level of culture, legal skills, and unselfish moral qualities. Increasing the responsibility for observing legality and strengthening juridical service in the Soviets and the national economy, which was mentioned at the 27th CPSU Congress, must be done primarily by means of improving juridical personnel. However, this is not just a matter of training professional jurists but also concerns the broad-based level of working people's education about the law, because, of course, the law is carried out and performed not only within the walls of legal departments. This is done by every manager of an enterprise, institution, or organization. But often it is done badly, and this undermines faith in the justice and universality of the law.

In short, it is high time that we had a complex of measures directed at general information in the fundamentals of law and an active propaganda of juridical skills. Every Soviet citizen should be well-informed about his own legal status; he should know how to carry out his own obligations and how to protect his own rights. Furthermore, legal knowledge and skills ought to be mastered by those who are entrusted with solving the problems of guaranteeing the working people's political, labor, housing, family, and other rights.

Compliance with the law is unconditional and, if necessary, even by compulsion for those who do not wish to abide by it. For some reason less attention has been paid to this aspect of the matter in recent years. The force of the law is still being used too weakly against those who violate labor and state discipline as well as public order. A strict observance of the state's will, as expressed in Soviet laws, an attitude of fairness toward each person charged with violating them, together with a frank and open discussion of transgressions allowed in the labor collective--all these things are urgent requirements for our democracy, requirements which must be steadily implemented not just in words but in deeds.

Herein lies the key to restructuring the legal system. It can and must become an instrument for renewing society.

2384

CSO: 1800/647

GEORGIAN MVD REORGANIZES FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by Georgian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs Shota Gorgodze: "The Social Danger of Drug Addiction"; first paragraph is ZARYA VOSTOKA introduction]

[Text] The alienation of an individual from society is the usual result of narcotics abuse. The withdrawal from activities that constitute socially useful work and the association with criminal elements are the logical culmination of a drug addict's degradation. That is why this pernicious craze is fraught with social danger.

Practice has shown that the battle against the spread of drug addiction requires a comprehensive approach and that any encountered bureaucratic barriers reduce the effectiveness of that struggle. In order to eliminate that kind of obstruction a working group has been organized in the republic that includes representatives of the ministries of internal affairs, health, education, higher and specialized secondary education, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

As regards to the direct involvement of the republic's internal affairs authorities, one should note the implementation of an entire series of measures within the Georgian SSR MVD system among which we consider the most important to be the reorganization of the section dealing with the control of drug addiction that operates within the Criminal Investigation Department. That section is staffed with trained personnel and its material-technical base has been strengthened. The section now not only includes operative personnel, but also a narcologist physician whose functions include the organization of preventive and prophylactic measures as well as working on the improvement of drug addict treatment processes. The section also has an experimental mobile narcological laboratory.

An additional 38 staff units from the criminal investigation personnel have been assigned to the outlying internal affairs authorities that are involved in drug addiction control. All of this has made it possible to raise the effectiveness of preventing crimes connected with the use, storage, and sale of narcotics in various regions of Georgia as well as the trafficking of dope into the republic.

All of the work concerned with drug addiction control within the system of the ministry as well as questions about interactions with other departments are coordinated and directed by a coordinating commission at whose sessions vital problems in this struggle are discussed systematically.

At the initiative of the republic's MVD and the Ministry of Health narcology laboratories have been organized at the Georgian Polytechnic Institute and the Tbilisi State University where an operative representative of the criminal investigation department and a narcologist physician are on duty. Their duties include the identification of narcotics users among the student youth, the conduct of raids in concert with the party and Komsomol aktiv of the VUZs, and the dissemination of legal and medical information. The initial positive results have confirmed the effectiveness of that form of operation, and several more similar laboratories will be opened this year at major VUZs of the republic.

I think it is understandable that we are devoting so much attention to the problem of drug addiction control. It has already been mentioned many times that the lethal poison at first destroys a person's moral foundation, nudges him on to criminal activity, and then leads to physical destruction. The drug addict feels that he is a social outcast and that also is conducive to his psychological breakup. If we look at the statistics we can see that 12 percent of the drug addicts are not involved in socially useful work. In the meantime, the black market prices for dope are constantly going up. So where does the addict get his funds? There is only one solution -- to break the law. It is no accident that most addicts who are serving sentences in prison were convicted for property theft. More often than not they decide to commit such crimes when they are in the state of so-called narcotic deprivation, when a person addicted to the pernicious craze is capable of theft and even murder, and resorts to extortion, blackmail, and fraud.

District inspectors and criminal investigation officers must get more actively involved in the finding jobs for the indicated persons.

Unfortunately, insufficient attention was given in the '60s and '70s to such a dangerous phenomenon as drug addiction so that this vice became rather deeply rooted. The number of narcotics abusers in the republic and in the country grew. Naturally, there could not help but be people who profited from this tragedy of many. Organized groups of narcotics dealers emerged. It is particularly frightening that included among them were MVD officials. We are now waging a merciless battle against such persons. During the past year in Georgia alone we removed from society hundreds of such groups that had considerable inter-regional connections.

However, we cannot yet say that we have put an end to such cases. We know that the danger of drug addiction is that it leaves its clinging nets everywhere. Drug abusers strive to "share their experience" with the largest possible number of those around them. In this way they not only gain accomplices but also an additional sources for acquiring dope. All of this graphically manifested in the prisons. "Novices" who get trapped into the

whirlpool of drug addiction begin to violate prison routine rules, stop working, and after they are released they commit crimes under the influence of the pernicious habit they acquired at the prison colony. Thus, drug addiction becomes one of the reasons for criminal recidivism. That is why the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs deemed it essential to organize a separate corrective labor institution for drug addicts where they would not have the opportunity of finding new victims of the "white death". At the same time, this would improve their own process of treatment.

We believe that one of the principal tasks in our struggle against drug addiction is to restrict young people's contact with those inclined to use dope. We are therefore systematically implementing appropriate measures to accomplish that end. For example, quite recently MVD officials, in concert with their colleagues from the Marneulskiy City Department of Internal Affairs, arrested a large group of narcotics distributors and users that exploited for their own dark deeds a minor G. M. who was taken in a car to Azerbaijan to make direct contact with a narcotics dealer friend. Soon after the next batch of narcotics was sold, the dealer himself was arrested. He is the four-time convicted resident of Kazakh, R. Mamedov.

Still, there is a definite segment of youngsters that crosses the dangerous threshold as they become accustomed first to "innocuous" hashish. But is in fact that drug innocuous? Of course not. This means that in order to avoid the still encountered erroneous decisions made by narcologist physicians, the methods employed for an objective and operative diagnosis of its use are in need of improvement. Such mistakes give drug addicts a feeling of impunity and permissiveness whose consequences are difficult to overestimate.

An interrogation of cured addicts indicated that there are three essential factors involved in the treatment of drug addiction. These are a strong determination on the part of the patient, precise adherence to medical instructions, and support from family members, friends, and close relatives. Of course, the slightest possibility of any kind of provocation must be eliminated. The addicts who remain at large try to take advantage of the fact that patients at treatment centers are without supervision at night. They manage to slip dope into the clinics and give them to comrades who have fallen into "misfortune." This sort of thing is intolerable. The internal procedures of hospitals must be made stricter. In the near future we shall resolve this problem with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health.

Here one must note that the problem of drug addiction must be handled by persons who are morally honest and uncompromising in their attitude toward this vice. However, there are still those among physicians who could not resist temptation and yielded to this pernicious habit. On February 11 of this year the head of the forensic medicine commission department for the Tianetskiy Rayon, Givi Kvernadze, and the court medical expert of the forensic medicine commission department of the Abkhaz ASSR, Tengiz Kantariya, were arrested for narcotics abuse. Unfortunately, those are not the only such cases among medical personnel.

Improvement is also needed in the methods employed to treat persons placed in work-treatment centers. Here, addicts of various "categories" often exchange their criminal experience, and their buddies "on the outside" sneak drugs to them so that their work therapy merely boils down to sewing children's slippers. The maximum sentence in a treatment center as provided by law is two years. Then, regardless of whether the treatment has been effective or not, the patient is released. We believe that this provision of the law should be reexamined.

An important area in the struggle against drug addiction is the closing of channels and sources for the spread of this destructive poison. As is known, Georgia does not have the natural resource base to produce narcotics. Therefore it is primarily criminal elements that bring narcotics into the republic from other regions of the country where hemp and opium poppy have been grown traditionally.

Statistics indicate that last year residents of other republics of the country have accounted for a large percent of persons indicted in the Georgian SSR for crimes associated with narcotics, and that the amount of narcotics taken from them accounted for a significant percentage of the total amount of narcotics withdrawn from the illegal market. Therefore it is clear why it is so important to carry on our battle against the spread of drug addiction in mutual cooperation with our colleagues from the other republics, krais, and oblasts of the country. At the present time such cooperation has been established with the internal affairs authorities of Azerbaijan, the Krasnodarsk Krai, and the Northern Caucasus. We expect to get good results from such joint efforts.

Specially organized operative groups constantly working on the major roads leading to our republic have intercepted several crimes associated with narcotics sales. Thus, the Tbilisi resident Danelyan was arrested at one of those posts for trying to bring in about 10 kilograms of hashish from Krasnodar Krai. A total of over 260 kilograms of narcotics were confiscated in the republic last year and dozens of narcotics dealers were indicted.

We are grateful to the mass information media which have been playing a major role in anti-narcotic propaganda. We are getting considerable help from the Public Opinion Institute of the Georgian SSR MVD whose staff includes prominent scholars, public figures, and representatives of the working class. The efforts of the Institute, which is one of the important sources for enlisting the support of the broad masses of workers in the struggle against law violators and all kinds of antisocial manifestations, including the spread of drug addiction, allow us to better a better feeling for the processes taking place in society and enable us to react to them effectively. In particular, all levels of the community now support the need to improve legislation that clearly does not respond to the wide scale prevalence of narcotism in our society and the realistic conditions of controlling it.

It is difficult within the space of a single newspaper article to state all of the everyday problems encountered in battling such a social vice as drug addiction. But we should be reminded of one thing one more time, and that is that drug addiction can be defeated only through the consolidated efforts of all the concerned ministries and departments and of the entire aktiv of the community.

6289

CSO: 5300/69

USSR HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Apr 87 p 11

[Interview with Academician Ye. Chazov, USSR minister of health by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent A. Galayeva: "The Physician on the Threshold of the 21st Century"; date of interview not given]

[Question] It has been taken for granted for perhaps not less than three generations in our country that a citizen should not have to pay for higher education or skilled medical assistance which often includes complicated and expensive surgery. This, of course, constitutes one of our enormous social achievements. However, at the same time the quality of medical intervention and the country's public health status are not up to par. Attention was also focused on that fact at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Answer] In his address at the plenum, M. S. Gorbachev quite justifiably stated that the social direction of the economy had clearly abated during the last Five-Year Plans and social problems have been treated with a unique remoteness. Until recently there has been the prevailing opinion that somehow the state had been singling out the health sector from among all the others and was allocating more money to that sector along with major material and technical outlays. But that did not fully correspond to reality. An analysis has shown that the situation with regard to public health planning and financing has turned out to be a very difficult one. The proportion of the national income that goes for the needs of the health sector has been comparatively small and has tended to decrease. In 1970 that figure was 4.1 percent of the national income. Today it is four percent, and if the present level of financing continues, it will be 3.9 percent by the end of the Five-Year Plan. This is one of the reasons that medicine today largely lags behind contemporary requirements. On the other hand, the 18th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions indicated that our economy was losing 90 million rubles annually because of the low level of effectiveness in the health sector.

The problem is that extensive criteria have long underlain the planning of our country's national economy. Gross output and quantity have led to serious consequences in our health sector as well. We have strived for large numbers of hospital beds without regard to whether those numbers corresponded to the modern requirements of medical technology or even to sanitation norms. For example, the norm provides for seven square meters of hospital space per bed,

but the actual situation in our hospitals turns out to be only 4.2 square meters. Only 15 percent of the total cost of hospital construction is allocated to the installation of equipment (that figure is 40 percent in the socialist countries) whereas the remaining 85 percent is allocated to bricks and concrete!

Local health administrators often resorted to forgery and falsified record-keeping in their pursuit for hospital beds. The administrators installed them in residential buildings, barracks, and dormitories and reported these accomplishments triumphantly. Many hospitals in Central Asia, for example, are even now not only without hot water systems but lacking in elementary plumbing and water supply systems. The rural health sector has also turned out to be in a difficult situation. Only 21 percent of the rural polyclinics and dispensaries have specially constructed buildings.

[Question] These are clearly grounds for complaint. But how, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, has the work at the polyclinics and dispensaries measured up? How has the work of the district physician been evaluated?

[Answer] In the way this has been before -- by the number of visits and admitted patients. And this has been the criterion used for the financing of polyclinics, i.e., the more visits, the more money the polyclinic receives. Naturally, it has simply been impossible to set up a physician's work properly without qualitative indices.

The administrative system has also exacerbated the woes of the health sector, i.e., the lack of independent operations not only on the part of the chief physician of a polyclinic or hospital, but even on the part of the republic minister. The number of hospital attendants and chefs, not to mention physicians and nurses employed in a hospital is all determined at the planning and finance department of the national Ministry of Health. The system has no flexibility or mobility...The result is that our health organization is also in a lamentable state.

[Question] Recently, in opening the regular Congress of the All-Union Scientific Medical-Technical Society, you said that contemporary medicine is unthinkable without a broad use of technology. Is our public health sector well provided with modern technology?

[Answer] Unfortunately, our medical industry and the apparatus it manufactures do not satisfy present-day requirements. Even when it comes to scalpels, surgeons find they have to have to sharpen them after two operations before they start another. And what is one to say about complex technology like computer tomographs, angiographic instruments, monitors, and ultrasound machines!.. Sometimes we don't even have enough of the simplest things. For example, only 85 percent of the population's needs for drugs has been satisfied. Only 40 to 60 percent of the requisitions for cardiovascular preparations and antibiotics have been satisfied. And yet these are the most highly important drugs upon which human life itself depends!

[Question] But surely, someone is to blame for this?

[Answer] I believe that the primary blame for all of these amassed problems must rest with the Ministry of Health which was never a real headquarters that actively defined the sector's organization and policy. But of course there are others who share the blame, such as Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the other departments and organizations which did not respond to the needs of the health sector in a timely fashion.

[Question] The medical science field is without question justified in priding itself about its latest achievements which have also been gratifying to us, the patients. However, one of the associates from the Moscow Institute of Tuberculosis, a doctor of medical sciences, told us that during his work on several commissions he looked into the work of his colleagues in other cities and found that only a maximum of five of the 17 institutes in his field of specialization were operating with genuinely creative resultant benefits. The rest were frankly duplicating each other's work. Is this just a random coincidence?

[Answer] Alas, the observation was correct. Medical science is not up to par in many respects. I will tell you frankly that out of the 333 institutes operating within the health system, perhaps only 50 or 60 are producing qualitative scientific results. Well, perhaps another 100 are resolving some kind of everyday practical problems. But 80 to 100 of those institutes could be quietly and painlessly closed without neither the health sector nor the public feeling the effect of their absence. On the contrary, if the resultant funds released from such action were designated to bolster the remaining institutes, the field of medicine would only gain by such a move. Problems related to restructuring science will be a topic of special discussion at the next session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

[Question] Here is an observation made out of curiosity: While patients from all corners of the country come to Moscow, the center of medical science, to obtain better medical treatment, Muscovite women, on the other hand, strive to leave the city for the "backwoods and Saratov" to give birth, if only for the purpose of not doing so in their own city. What's going on here?

[Answer] Regretfully, one must admit that the Moscow health services are in a serious situation. At the present time, this is perhaps one of our country's most backward health sectors. Moscow women who do not wish to give birth at home obviously are well aware of the disastrous state of the capital city's maternity homes. Only 12 of the 33 maternity homes measure up to today's requirements and sanitation standards. Moscow has not obtained a single additional hospital bed in the infectious disease department in recent years, and in fact a major infectious disease hospital was closed. One could also say a lot about shortcomings in the stomatological services, but those are generally well known.

[Question] The public has registered quite a few complaints recently about the treatment they are getting from physicians and their lack of skill and compassion. Letters to the editors have been full of such complaints. Why is it that in the face of all these splendid triumphs of contemporary medicine, highly educated doctors lose their self-possession when dealing with the actual patients?

[Answer] It was Leonardo da Vinci who observed that a foe who discovers your errors is more useful than a friend who tries to cover them up. We have covered up a lot and we have closed our eyes to much. The stagnation, lack of openness, and monopolism which have prevailed in our society until recently have demoralized all of us, including the medical personnel. This negative phenomenon in our society has already been given a fundamental assessment at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The personnel problem has become most acute. At all of our sessions and meetings we have been pointing out with pride that our country has the world's largest number of physicians -- 1,300,000. We recently conducted certifying examinations for 350,000 physicians. The results suggest some somber reflections: Conditional certifications were issued to 30,000 or 10 percent of that number. In other words, they cannot be considered genuine physicians. Moreover, 1,000 of those tested have not been allowed to practice at all! This is without question has been the cost of our VUZ training.

We are excessively "cycled in" on our students. Students are adults. Many of them graduate from VUZ's as married people. And how have we treated them? We have deprived them of independence. We have nursed them along. God forbid that a student gets a failing grade or doesn't graduate from his institute! We have taken him by the hand from one year to the next. And it was in that infantile state that we turned him over to the health field, saying to the profession, "Here, take him and do what you want with him." Approximately 40 percent of them are completely devoid of practical skills. After two years one-half of the graduates lose much of what was acquired at the VUZ and can hardly sustain an average grade. Following his graduation from the institute the student cannot read a cardiogram or x-ray. And how many of our graduates can independently perform operations or deliver babies?

[Question] What we get then is something described by Robert Rozhdestvenskiy: "Incomplete knowledge is like a hastily constructed house -- even if there is no immediate retribution, it is sure to collapse later on!" Yevgeniy Ivanovich, so far we have been talking about what has transpired. Now let us discuss the future and what we can expect. Naturally, all of us are hoping for a turn for the better, particularly in the area of medicine. Where will you start, as the new minister?

There is a lot to do. First of all we want to change the principles for planning and financing the health sector. Moreover, that change must be a revolutionary one. It is essential to switch from extensive tendencies to intensive ones. We shall be trying to make the future development of the health sector firmly dependent upon national income. According to our preliminary estimates, deductions for health protection must be set at eight percent of the national income by the year 2000. Financial computations must be made on a per capita basis. Each citizen of the Soviet Union must know how much money the state is spending to safeguard his health, i.e. expenditures for polyclinic and hospital services, sanatorium and health resort treatment, etc. It is surprising that these cost estimates were not made previously. When we undertook to make those cost estimates in the new style, we got a

curious picture. The monetary per capita appropriations in the Baltic republics turned out to be greater than in Central Asia. Therefore, the health level in the Baltic region was naturally significantly higher than in the Central Asian region. Hence, we can conclude that the local Soviets in the Central Asian republics should pay more attention to the development of the health system there.

We are planning to undertake a series of experiments. We intend to accord full managerial and financial independence to a number of the country's regions in which case the qualitative indices will be of paramount importance. It will in fact be those regions that will define the operations of the medical institutions. The physician will finally no longer be tormented by number-keeping. He will be liberated from the overwhelming burden of unnecessary documents. The case history will naturally remain, but it will only include information about serious ailments that require constant medical supervision.

[Question] It is probably no secret to you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, many of the readers' letters express a constant longing for a family physician. We know that citizens in some socialist countries have the right of selecting their physician. And what is the situation in our country?

[Answer] We are also aiming toward that goal, and we shall create the essential conditions to accomplish that end. For now the principle of freely choosing a physician is being tested experimentally. If it works out we will give it the "green light." Naturally, the physician who gets a large flow of patients, and we hope that there will not be many of those, will receive more pay accordingly. In this way we can exercise greater control over the polyclinic physician. The patient load of the hospital, incidentally, will depend on the quality of his work.

We must no longer allow a patient to go to a hospital for the purpose of obtaining a diagnosis. This is simply uneconomical. For some reason or other we have forgotten about economics in the health sector. Surely, patient examination and diagnosis is much more inexpensive at the pre-hospital stage. Therefore, we shall create special diagnostic centers. Four such centers are being planned for this year. They will be equipped with special apparatus including computer tomographs, ultrasound machines, gastrofibroscopes, colonoscopes...One center for instrumental and laboratory diagnostics will make it possible to examine about 800 persons a day. The center will then send the patient to a hospital.

We are planning to organize mobile laboratories, such fluorographic, biochemical, and cardiological labs for rural residents. We are currently negotiating with a foreign firm for the installation of computer tomographs in busses and the subsequent construction of a special mobile tomograph.

"First Aid" associations will be organized in major cities with populations of over one million and in the republic capital cities. Those associations will incorporate a hospital, a "first aid" station, and a medical airborne unit. Incidentally, a special "First and Emergency Aid" administrative department will be opened within the USSR Ministry of Health. Unfortunately, no such department existed before.

[Question] We have been talking about emergency life situations. But now there is increasing talk about prophylaxis. But it only boils down to such teeth-grinding slogans "Wash your hands before eating" and "Don't overeat"...

[Answer] You are right. That kind of primitive prophylaxis is of no use to anyone. However, our ideology will still be based on the idea of primary prophylaxis. But obviously we shall not begin so much with "eat -- don't eat" as we will with environmental protection. The air over 104 cities of the country does not correspond to the levels that are essential to human life. The maximum safe levels for substances about which physicians and the press have complained many times, have been exceeded. We have in our country a comprehensive program for health protection which entails a very large number of stations involving more than 70 different ministries and departments. We will be striving to eliminate manual labor and increase privileges for women. We shall be tracking the operations of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and the refinery industry where the large number of infectious disease outbreaks is directly associated with the poor operating conditions of the dairy plants and poor quality water. Therefore these problems will be severely scrutinized. It is obvious that the enterprises must also be involved in the resolution of preventive problems. We believe that an enterprise that employs 5,000 workers should have its own sanatorium and prevention center.

We are currently actively involving various ministries and departments in satisfying the needs of the health sector. I must say that when you press them, they still meet you half-way. Many problems turned out to be fully soluble. We are now getting ready to sign a contract with two foreign firms for the joint construction of computer tomographs. The Czechoslovak firm Hirana has been asked to provide stomatological equipment for the Soviet health sector. Thirty-three more stomatological polyclinics will open in Moscow soon. One of the machine-building ministries has taken on the task of making an artificial kidney. Two hundred such machines will be produced next year. Of course, that is a small number for our country. On the other hand, the machine will be highly contemporary "kidney." We shall also resolve many other problems where quality will be a primary factor. We can no longer tolerate situations where, let us say, every other cystoscope of the Leningrad "Red Guard" plant is defective.

[Question] What changes will there be in science administration?

[Answer] The restructuring of the medical sciences must proceed along the lines of building major scientific centers. Pharmacology and biotechnology centers will be organized. They will provide new medicines for us. Incidentally, our drug supply situation will significantly improve next year. An immunology center will be organized and will become a major clinical institution. We shall close limited and unproductive institutes. The funds released through those closings will go for the construction of the aforementioned centers.

[Question] But still, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, no matter what we say on the subject, health practice focuses on the physician's personality, and

particularly the personality of the polyclinic physician. We patients also understand that he works under quite difficult circumstances and we sympathize with him although we do place demands upon him. What will define the status of the ordinary physician in the course of restructuring?

[Answer] In order to lighten the physician's burden we have planned to conduct an experiment whose results will be applied to the entire country. We shall allow physicians to write out sick leave certificates not for three days as before, but, let us say, for 10 days. Less paper work for the physician will also make it easier for the patients since it will not be necessary to go to overcrowded polyclinics so often.

And here we come to the very source of the issue -- medical education. We are now reviewing the system of personnel training. After graduating from an institute, the physician will now receive his diploma after the seventh year. He will have to pass an examination both on theory and practical skills. He will be awarded a diploma only after he has delivered babies, has participated in an operation or has performed surgery himself, and after we are convinced that he can analyze an electrocardiogram and x-ray. Moreover, not every person who graduates from a VUZ will receive a physician's diploma. Those who do not fully satisfy the program will receive a paramedic's diploma. When this new procedure is instituted in the VUZ, I then hope that students will give greater thought to this issue and it will not be necessary for us to pull them by their ears.

After all, we are on the threshold of producing a new kind of physician -- a physician of the 21st century during which medicine will incorporate more technology and entail a greater use of equipment and machinery. And here, incidentally, it is important that the future physician retain the humanitarian foundations of his profession. Because there can be no field of medicine without humanitarianism.

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IZVESTIYA CALLS FOR CONTROLS ON PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICES

PH150949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 87 Morning edition p 3

[Special correspondent E. Maksimova and Doctor of Juridical Sciences I. Martkovich article: "Defenseless"]

[Text] A colleague inquired what we were working on. When we told him he asked with suspicion--but admittedly without embarrassment--whether it was really possible.

Psychiatry has long been a prohibited topic. The implication being that there were no mentally ill people in our country. No phenomena--no problems. But the phenomenon has existed and does exist in our country, as it does everywhere.

Cardiograms, echograms, sustak [meaning unknown], and cerebrolysin--here we are going into the details. But psychiatry is a dark forest--something sinister and frightening. Strikingly ignorant about what citizens of a civilized state ought to know about it, we are full of prejudices. Yet disorders of this sort are least likely to indicate a loss of reason. Patients are not the monsters depicted in horror films but people, ordinary people, people we know, sometimes even gifted and clever people, but with crippled wills. It is a tragedy that it much more closely bound up with this century than heart attacks or strokes. How can we make comparisons--any disease is tragic, only this one is different from diseases of the body. This disease affects the mind.

People complain to the editorial office about people's being forcibly admitted to psychiatric hospitals. We are unable to check all cases with our own resources. We investigated two case histories in Moscow. One has lasted several years, while the second--in April--has generated many pages of correspondence, inquiries, and conclusions. Forced as we are to straighten out the course of events, we cannot name each of the *dramatis personae*. Although every last one ought to be mentioned!

Zoya Petrovna's first encounter was with tumor specialists. In 1982 she underwent surgery, and 3 months later major surgery. She was convinced that the tumor had been neglected and allowed to become malignant. You can well understand that her relations with her doctors worsened, and statements were made to

various departments. The Moscow Main Administration for Health Care agreed that medical care at Cancer Clinic No 2 had been badly organized, singled out some people, and gave orders that they be dismissed. Zoya Petrovna continued to insist that the physicians be punished. The physicians asked their colleagues at Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic No 4 to help out. They sent her to a psychiatric center. She was found to be healthy.

Zoya Petrovna did not calm down, nor did the tumor specialists. And they got their own way. Without an examination the psychiatrists placed her on their list on the grounds of her "litiyous activeness"—something she accidentally discovered to her horror 6 months later. Since then—1984—wherever she moved to notification would follow from the clinic: mentally ill, correspondence inadvisable.

It would not be out of place to report that Zoya Petrovna was a math teacher, and, according to the school, a serious professional who had a very good rapport with children. She taught computer studies in the senior classes.

One June evening last summer when Zoya Petrovna was already in bed after a hard day there was a knock on the door.

We will leave Zoya Petrovna for a time. Let us turn to the second case—a "kitchen-sink" case in militia classification. Anna Ivanovna had worked as a guide and translator for 25 years, had just retired, and was living with her mother and neighbors. There were domestic problems: "she" had moved the kitchen table, "they" had broken a window.... Her main suspicion was that one of the neighbors, together with her friends, was drugging and giving drinks to her alcoholic brother—if not, where was he getting those vile-smelling bottles from?

Anna Ivanovna wrote everywhere to have her neighbor taken in hand, and have her brother treated and rehoused. The letters failed. The ispolkom replied that their living area was adequate, and the 37th militia detachment reported that the facts had not been confirmed.

People got fed up with being pestered to check things. When the Petrovka (the Moscow Main Administration for Internal Affairs) received another letter addressed to the minister of internal affairs, the militia lost patience. In true soldierly fashion Major Malykhin, chief of the department, was blunt: "The Petrovka made a request and we helped out." Anna Ivanovna was summoned, allegedly in response to her letter. Captain Pavlov took her to Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic No 10, where Doctor Irina Matveyevna Milepolskaya interrogated her and advised her to consult other physicians about her brother. A trusting soul, she accompanied the captain, who had in his pocket a pass for Psychiatric Hospital No 15.

Aggravated schizophrenia. Irina Matveyevna had no hesitation in making her diagnosis, and having made it was not perturbed by the thought that she should contact the relatives rather than rushing things through.

"I've been in my job for 25 years, I'm a candidate of sciences, studying gerontology. Whom should I trust if not myself?!"

Of course, psychiatrists have their own ways of recognizing diseases—ways that are no less accurate, eminent scientists maintain, than analysis, X-rays, or tomography. Only all these methods are verbal: talks with patients, relatives, and colleagues. Physicians themselves are the research tool. The yardstick of assessment is their own conscience and their depth and openness of mind. Despite the objectivity of the methods it is a very subjective science.

New schizophrenia borders on conditions which not all physicians call disease. Long ago the poet wrote: 'Genius is akin to madness.' We were told that there are far more diagnoses of "schizophrenia" than there are schizophrenics. There are different views and schools: In Moscow the definition will be schizophrenia, while in Leningrad it will be psychopathy. For certain scientists schizophrenia is a form of character development.

The diagnosis depends on how behavior is interpreted. Is it a sign of illness or a character type? Unlikeable, annoying qualities can also be interpreted as a disease. And, as the saying goes, you would not wish the consequences on your worst enemy.

Heart attacks are cured and people continue their lives with just a slight loss of mobility. The most harmless psychiatric disorder has social ramifications.

Psychiatrists use the term "registered patient." Registered.... Thereafter their choice of work is limited—they are prohibited from driving cars, hunting, or traveling abroad. Keep a low profile! Others might get away with things, but a "registered patient" is dealt with in a flash. Such people are trapped in a circle from which, like the darkness, there is no escape.

And their fate is resolved in a 15-minute conversation.

Just 20 years ago people were treated and certified without any instructions. Now instructions have appeared. Do they guarantee order?

Captain Pavlov has no right to act with duplicity and in general the militia is permitted to intervene only to apprehend violent subjects, not the quiet Anna Ivanovna. But the captain explained that by-the-book methods would not have worked, people do not go willingly to the clinic. He did his job with respect and not without merit—so why the complaints? Who knows that instructions they could have come across! He had the major's consent, his superiors knew what was happening. "She keeps on writing, she's clearly abnormal."

The physicians too dodged the rules at every step. There was no preliminary examination by a therapist or neuropathologist, no initial invitation to the clinic, no approval from the chief physician. It is medics, not the militia, who refer people to hospital.

Hardly had the door without a handle closed behind Ann Ivanovna than she realized where she was and rushed to the telephone to call her sister. The

phone was on the table beside the duty physician. Orderlies immediately appeared and skillfully bound her hands.... At the same time, her sister was rushing around town looking for the vanished Anna.

According to the instructions relating to the procedure for the emergency hospitalization of the mentally ill, a commission composed of three physicians must confirm within 24 hours whether the decision was justified. There was no commission. Nor do commissions meet at many other hospitals. There is an examination by the ward physician—or, even better, with the department chief—and sentence is passed.

Anna Ivanovna's physicians figured that their first concern was to treat her as quickly as possible—all the rest was mere formality. And what about the moral suffering? After all, Anna Ivanovna was tricked and locked away.

"You're mistaken," the physicians replied. "Our values and experiences are different from theirs."

Probably they love their patients, in their own way, like birds. Like beings of another order, incapable of human feelings. Such convictions have been fostered in them since they were students at their institutes.

As justification, they do have the Sword of Damocles of their constant responsibility hanging over them. Whatever happens later, the physicians are responsible. If a patient attacks his mother-in-law with a cleaver 6 months later the prosecutor calls for the case history: the treatment was poor, the consequences were not foreseen. Irina Matveyevna presented us with a host of appalling examples. As if healthy people did not kill or run amok—only you cannot lock them up beforehand.

The seriously mentally ill—the percentage of such people is very small, incidentally, must be isolated. We turned to the burning and vexed question of who and when.

People have families, jobs, and plans. Sickness depresses them and their relatives, but society is not allowed to force them to undergo treatment. A cancer patient can refuse a lifesaving operation! Everyone is free to be his own master. With the one provision that there are no signs of a threat to society.

The state must protect its citizens from the actions of lunatics, there is no argument about that. It is also indisputable that placing people in hospital wards is a most drastic measure. It is a short step from this to a state of lawlessness.

Psychiatrists balk at tough descriptions, but whatever philological substitutes one uses—constraints, isolation, temporary restrictions—incarceration is incarceration. But physicians interpret the circumstances that allow them to resort to this each in their own way. Therein lies the other danger to society. The danger of arbitrariness.

When a patient is in a delirious frenzy it is clear that--as was said and done in the past--he must be bound. The instructions talk of "aggressive manifestations." But read on. The list of indications also includes "systematic symptoms of delirium, if in the form of behavior posing a threat to the public." A threat to what, to whom? How is it to be recognized or formulated? How can it be measured?

Professor G. Voronkov, chief of the Faculty of Psychiatry at the Kiev Medical Institute:

"By the threat to their health, of course. Then by delirium of a social nature. Disruption of the work routine of institutions."

A. Churkin, chief psychiatrist at the USSR Ministry of Health:

"I am opposed to a broad interpretation. If they do not pose a threat to their own lives or those of the people around them, they should not be treated."

V. Molodyko, senior physician at the interrayon clinic in Kiev:

"Purely on the basis of criminally punishable actions, otherwise we run the risk of consigning people to hospital on the basis of indicators that have little to do with medicine."

Professor B. Shostakovich, department head at the Serbskiy Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry:

"I include in the threat both mental aggression and public disorder."

Malicious litigation is a disease. A responsible and meticulous physician will seek the line where the search for the truth stops and sickness begins. Indulgence has been shown to lazy and unconscientious physicians. The USSR Ministry of Health instructions adopted 3 years ago about primary indications introduced new candidates: "persons who disrupt the work of institutions with numerous letters of an absurd nature."

A medical syndrome is a fine thing! Especially now that people are tackling the eradication of life's absurdities. For instance, Zoya Petrovna's case file contained the following entry: "Stubbornly defends delirious notion of seeking justice. Delirious behavior in the form of a 'struggle for justice.'"

So she was visited by guests in the night: B. Yevmenov, chief physician at the clinic, and district physician R. Kharisova along with her...locksmith husband. A psychiatric aid team was called out in good time to provide assistance.

The "visit" lasted a little over 3 hours. Neighbors thronged outside--access to the apartment was denied and, Yevmenov had requisitioned the keys. Other vehicles entered the yard: a "First Aid 03" ambulance--Zoya Petrovna's mother had a heart attack--and militia vehicles summoned by Zoya Petrovna. Yevmenov

ordered that the patient be taken downstairs, the orderlies demurred, and the militia refused outright. Taking advantage of the confusion, Zoya Petrovna managed to lock herself in her mother's room. The chief physician broke the handle and called the Petrovka for permission to break the door down.

It is amazing how the family was able to restrain itself. The physicians had to retreat.

Naturally, Zoya Petrovna rushed to the rayon prosecutor's office and demanded an explanation from Yevmenov. Boris Sergeyevich did not take the trouble to tie up the loose ends by using the instructions. He did not mention the crazy details of the night raid that Zoya Petrovna had reported to the prosecutor. "The patient was visited at home to obtain a more accurate diagnosis (at night?--authors). The commission of physicians (was the locksmith the third?) came to the conclusion that she was displaying signs of paranoid schizophrenia. A militia unit was present during the attempted hospitalization. Force was not used since the patient posed no real physical threat (had that not been surmised earlier?)." Yevmenov had guessed right; V. Khromovichev, Leningradskiy Rayon prosecutor, agreed with the explanation that explained nothing and found no grounds for intervention.

We asked the prosecutor's office why she was to have been taken away--to scare her?

"You are mistaken," they told us. "The call-out of psychiatric first aid is an insignificant fact."

"What about breaking into an apartment without grounds?"

"She was mentally ill, she had sent statements to everyone." The reasons, however, are well known. The chief physician had been summoned to Leningradskiy party raykom the day before Instructor Yevgeniy Anatolyevich Kiriyenkov unequivocally suggested that Zoya Petrovna be treated in hospital--she never let you alone with her telephone calls. The Moscow Main Administration for Health Care gave its consent to the action.

But that is not all. For a whole year the RSFSR deputy health minister demanded that the administration respond to withdraw its notification about the inadvisability of corresponding with Zoya Petrovna which the clinic had sent to at least a dozen addresses. Not only had the USSR Ministry of Health order on the observance of medical secrecy in psychiatry been violated, but so had the USSR Constitution. Only the courts can find citizens incapable. The deputy minister set deadline after deadline, but the city administration did not deign to reply.

What laws, what instructions! In this war between the physicians and the teacher they were not the only ones to be disregarded. A Moscow Main Administration for Health Care resolution signed by its chief V. Murdrak and cunningly entitled "On Shortcomings in Investigating the Letters of Citizen Z. P...." pointed out Doctor Yevmenov's tactical errors in visiting the patient. No mention was made of other leading comrades with whose knowledge and permission everything was carried out--K. Moshkov, I. Kuzin, and V. Kozyrev, new chief

physician at Kashchenko Hospital--because they no longer work at the Moscow Main Administration for Health Care. So that no one should suspect the administration and the clinic of weakness, a separate line confirmed that "Z.P....is registered." Okay, they say, we will rescind the notification--but she is still a patient.

The RSFSR ministry put together a commission in May and on its recommendation ordered the removal of Zoya Petrovna from the registration list. Four years of poisoned life are now tied up in archive bundles.

Let us return to Anna Ivanovna. V. Tikhonenko, the city's chief psychiatrist, assured our editorial staff that the hospitalization had been carried out correctly. But a commission founded by the USSR Ministry of Health at IZVESTIYA's request relied that, although Anna Ivanovna was indeed unwell, there was no need to transfer her to hospital using such barbaric methods.

There were many consultations. The varying opinions--ranging from "necessary" to "impermissible" and from "beneficial" to "immoral"--were a bad sign in themselves.

We repeat that we are not talking about some rare exotic diseases. The figures are quite impressive. It is a general law that there are more mentally ill patients in the more developed countries. Adapating to the world is becoming more and more difficult. U.S. psychiatrists warn that nuclear fear is sometimes on their minds. The number of eroded, erased forms of the disease is increasing. Physicians are already talking about pathological signs among healthy people.

A poll was conducted among the inhabitants of a small town in Canada. There were 30 questions, from the simplest--headaches, sharp changes of mood, a desire to slam the door--to specialized questions. The scientists conducting the experiment agreed to consider replies in the affirmative to three-fourths of the questions as evidence of a deviation from the norm. Such replies comprised 80 percent of the total. The experiment was repeated in the Moscow area with similar results. Obviously, such people, rather than those who are "constantly lucid," are the norm.

At the turn of the century even our domestic medical system built hospitals with bars on the windows and tables bolted to the floors. They were not very skilled in treatment, they protected people instead. Then wonder drugs appeared, people were restored to life, yet the desire to subdue was not removed from psychiatry. The new opportunities were shackled by hidebound thinking.

Psychiatrists are avoided with good reason. Better to suffer or go to private doctors than to a clinic. Who wants to ruin his life! And yet neuroses and depressions are curable. One need only introduce less severe forms of entirely voluntary treatment for patients, with no repercussions or consequences, and as many people who decide to have treatment will be improved and cured. The USSR minister of health supports this idea, which was born in progressive clinics.

The thrust of work at leading scientific centers--in Leningrad and Tomsk--is toward the rehabilitation of patients. And even of the psychiatric diagnoses themselves. Toward liberation from the yoke of stock solutions and traditions. Down with locked doors and offensive supervision whenever possible! Patients at the Bekhterev Psychoneurological Institute Clinic in Leningrad can travel to the Hermitage or stroll around the Summer Garden. And why not?

Professor Modest Mikhaylovich Kabanov, institute director:

"Our principle, if one can call it that is to assume that there is no illness. In the event of doubts or unconfirmed suspicions we consider people to be healthy. But if they are ill we strive to safeguard their former status as far as possible. A humane spirit in the doctor-patient relationship is more important than any medication."

He concluded the conversation with the fine words: "We must add not so much years to their life as life to their years."

And these words are backed up by deeds. Our Anna Ivanovna just spent 2 weeks at the clinic, whither she had traveled at her own request and whence she was returning with hope and faith in the good intentions of medicine.

Instructions are not a barrier to evil, nor a safeguard, nor a defense. Precisely because they are instructions. Narrow official directives for functionaries, known only to workers in medical departments and the militia.

In carrying out their treatment, psychiatrists encroach upon other domains covered by the law. And as long as they alone control people's fates, disasters are inevitable, since social and legal norms do not have representation in the conflicts. However conscientious physicians may be, people who have been hospitalized against their will should have their case brought before an adjudicator empowered by the state, a third party.

Disease falls within the purview of doctors. What they call "isolation" falls within the purview of the courts. In many states--socialist and capitalist--hospitalization is authorized by prosecutors and the courts. Or they monitor what follows.

See how things are done in Bulgaria. The investigation itself requires permission from the prosecutor. Suppose that experts are of the opinion that there is a clear danger and compulsory treatment is called for. A court is appointed and a session held with a prosecutor. Physicians, the patient, witnesses, and a lawyer are present. An additional expert examination may be required. If the patient is unable to go to court, the court will go to him. The court is again required to pronounce on the cessation or continuation of treatment. If the matter brooks no delay, a prosecutor will be immediately informed. Vasilii Zakharko, our correspondent on Sofia, talked to P. Karnashev, member of the Collegium of Attorneys Central Council, and eminent physicians. They could not recall a case of someone being "certified" by mistake or, God forbid, on purpose.

The law is the law. Unfortunately, we do not yet have such a law. A draft law on the protection of mental health was drawn up by the USSR Academy of Sciences State and Law Institute back in 1977, but one of the leaders in the health field at the time did not want it. Soviet physicians, he said, are the most humane in the world, what role can jurisprudence play when the great and noble traditions of Russian psychiatry are already in existence!

Now it is favored by lawyers, psychologists, the Ministries of Health and Justice, and the Prosecutor's Office. We heard objections from psychiatrists. The same Professor Voronkov is sure that lawyers are incapable of improving anything, they will just sow distrust of physicians.

Is the professor's starry-eyed idealism--that psychiatrists are highly conscientious and need no supervision by society--widespread among psychiatrists? Georgiy Leonidovich hardly thinks so. The Ukraine's chief psychiatrist, he takes part in official investigations. He himself told of how unscrupulously pressure is sometimes brought to bear on chief physicians and how many of them click their heels to attention. Does this mean they have no illusions and just close ranks? Everything in life is actually the other way round: medical practice outside of the law, as in the case of Zoya Petrovna and Anna Pavlovna, fosters distrust.

The law must place both the physicians working in this complex branch of medicine and the branch itself under its own special control. Ultimately the law will give us a sense of protection. With no legislative guarantees Zoya Petrovna was face to face with arbitrariness.

Professor Shostakovich, as a commission member, condemned the force used against Anna Ivanovna, but he also warned us against generalizations. Therapists and surgeons, he said, do make mistakes, medicine is already under fire, and people have a cautious attitude toward psychiatrists: it is only to be hoped that this newspaper article will not make matters worse!

Maybe that would not be a bad thing. Oversimplification is worse than a crime, especially in psychiatry.

/9274

CSO: 1830/631

MENTAL HEALTH OFFICIALS REJECT CLAIMS OF PSYCHIATRIC ABUSES

PM171251 Moscow KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 87 p 3

["Let's Investigate" feature prepared by A. Novikov and comprising discussion with Prof M.Ye. Vartanyan, deputy director of All-Union Scientific Center for Mental Health, candidate of Medical Sciences Andrey Mukhin, scientific staffer at the center, Vyacheslav Maksimov, scientific staffer at the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry, and Candidate of Medical Sciences P.V. Morozov, and chief of the scientific research development department at the center: "Painful Theme, or Who Needs 'Psychiatric Terror in the USSR'"]

[Text] I have to admit that I went to this interview in a state of some anxiety. After all, my destination, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-union Scientific Center for Mental Health, is situated in the grounds of the No. 1 Clinical Psychiatry Hospital named for P.P. Kashchenko. This was my first visit to such an institution in my career as a journalist and was thus influenced by stereotypes derived from books--Chekhov, Edgar Allan Poe, and Ken Kesey: in my mind I saw musty, gloomy corridors, barred windows, and wild-eyes people struggling in straitjackets. So for that reason as I entered the gate and looked around, I couldn't help thinking: where am I? The grounds were enormous and filled with trees--a whole town in miniature along whose streets people walked in groups or alone: there was a canteen, a store, a library, a club... I was in for another surprise when in my haste I failed to check and by mistake entered not the administrative building but the laboratory block. How naive I was to think that the psychiatrist's only instrument is a "penetrating" gaze boring into another person's soul! The five-story building which I had entered was crammed with the most modern apparatus: here, as I was told afterwards, was everything necessary for the most complex--chromosome and molecular--research, including electron microscopes, which fill almost two stories.

I was there, however, not through the lure of the unknown but for a special reason--because of a report broadcast shortly before by Voice of America's Russian service. Here is what is said: "V. Davydov, a former inmate of a psychiatric prison in the USSR who is now living in the West, has prepared a report which describes, among other things, the case of A. Lupinos and A. Mikhaylenko, two Ukrainian rights campaigners, who are in Soviet psychiatric prisons. They have dedicated over half their lives to the struggle for the

Ukraine's cultural and political rebirth. 'Life imprisonment is not envisaged by Soviet law,' Davydov points out, 'but for many psychiatric prisoners, it is a real threat.'"

Originally I had asked Professor M. Ye. Vartanyan, deputy director of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Scientific Center for Mental Health and a corresponding member of the academy, to comment on this report, but when I arrived at Marat Yenokovich's office at the appointed time there were several other scientists there, some of them young. That was how a kind of "roundtable" discussion began. An extract from the VOA broadcast was read aloud, then the discussion began.

Mr. Ye. Vartanyan: This is an old story dating back to the 1971 World Psychiatrists' Congress in Mexico. Since then the Western press has carried a succession of reports on the use of "psychiatric terror against dissidents" in the USSR and produced from thin air endless figures and new names: Plyushch, Vaykhanskaya, Faynberg, and many others.

Correspondent: A scandal occurred, as I recall, during the 1977 World Psychiatrists' Congress in Honolulu when a whole group of former patients in Soviet psychiatric hospitals who had later left the USSR arrived. At the congress they began a frenzy of activity, holding press conferences and making accusing speeches against the Soviet Union. Since the reingleader in this anti-Soviet campaign was the American Psychiatric Association (APA), Soviet psychiatrists broke off all contact with it. Although, as far as I am aware, this does not prevent the expansion and strengthening of ties between Soviet and U.S. American psychiatrists.

Our patience was finally exhausted in 1983, and because the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) was a passive spectator of this provocative activity, the USSR withdrew from it.

The same sort of fuss is going on today, sometimes producing classic anecdotes. Take, for example, the recent case of the mental patient Nikolay Baranov, who was portrayed in the West as a victim of the Soviet authorities and a dissident movement activist. After pressure from his relatives he was discharged from the hospital and left for England. But literally in his first week there he started an ugly scene in a London street which developed into a fight, and he was handcuffed and immediately sent for psychiatric treatment. Then there is the even more unpleasant Konstantinov case, which has now ended tragically. When in the Soviet Union he was a "healthy man" and a "fighter for world justice," but when he went to Vienna he hanged himself in a clinic.

M. Ye. Vartanyan: I could cite a host of similar examples, but the first point is that individual incidents are not a sufficient argument in a serious debate and, second, this is somehow not a professional medical approach. We are scientists and our work is to cure people, not to engage in politics. We do not want to descend to a level where dialogue is conducted on the principle of mutual recriminations. And even though our opponents do not balk at such methods, I believe that we should now discuss questions of principle.

Andrey Mukhin, candidate of medical sciences and scientific staffer of the All-Union Scientific Center for Mental Health: I want to offer a purely medical interpretation. The fact is that in addition to clearly expressed forms of mental illnesses there are also repressed forms. In this case a non-specialist may not even realize that he is looking at someone suffering from mental illness. Yet that person may be obsessed by all sorts of pathological ideas. He may think that he has ESP, or is a prophet, or a messiah, or perhaps a defender of human rights. But in any of these cases he will spread his pathological reforming ideas among the masses, so to speak. Furthermore, he may have students, followers, defenders--people who have been deceived into believing in him, and people who are seeking profit in this. However, if such a person is seen by a professional psychiatrist, the latter will realize that he is sick.

M. Ye. Vartanyan: The usual example which we give is of so-called "monomania," which is sometimes the only manifestation of mental disorder, when a person is obsessively zealous about something. If you discuss any other topic with him he is a normal healthy person who may be your superior in intelligence, knowledge, and eloquence. But as soon as you touch on the "pet" theme, his pathological obsession flares up wildly.

There are hundreds of people like that in our hospitals but because there is no political content to their paranoid ideas they are of no interest to anyone--neither journalists nor international organizations. But as for patients with political inclinations, they are naturally at the center of Western press attention.

Correspondent: Is it possible for a medical mistake to be made here, when a normal person puts forward political theories and slogans, albeit absurd ones, but as a result finds himself in a psychiatric hospital?

Vyacheslav Maksimov, scientific staffer of the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry: Properly speaking, no one ends up in psychiatric hospital for holding unorthodox views. There may be people there who either demonstrate various psychopathological disorders or commit unlawful actions which reflect their unhealthy world outlook.

Correspondent: By the way, the police in the United States have the power to initially place someone in a psychiatric clinic whereas our militia do not have such powers. You will recall that several years ago U.S. newspapers wrote about a very tragic case. A man of Chinese origin was released from such a clinic in the United States after 35 years there when he was... completely healthy. He had been sent there simply because he was only able to speak Chinese and everyone thought he was talking gibberish. It took 35 years for his "delirium" to be understood by either a nurse or a doctor who could speak Chinese.

A. Mukhin: This cannot happen in our country. Customary practice requires the collection of not only subjective but also objective information about the patient. All his relatives (even distant ones), work colleagues, and neighbors are questioned.

M. Ye. Vartanyan: If the relatives protest the diagnosis the doctor will immediately be replaced by another or a panel of three doctors will be set up who will produce an objective diagnosis or confirm the previous diagnosis.

Petr Viktorovich Morozov, candidate of medical sciences and chief of the Scientific Research Development Department of the All-Union Scientific Center for Mental Health: In the interests of objectivity, we must consider the cases described by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUS.RIYA and MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA of abuses committed by individual psychiatrists for selfish motives. Justice has now been done: all the culprits have been convicted and a second expert examination has been conducted. But this was a criminal conspiracy aimed at getting rich. Therefore this question has nothing to do with the exploitation of psychiatry for repressive purposes or on a statewide scale, even though that does not make it any less regrettable.

M.Ye. Vartanyan: That is all true, but nevertheless it is unique and for that very reason it is such an absurd incident as far as we are concerned. There are many more problems of this kind in the West and they are chronic.

Correspondent: The existing figures show that 25-30 percent of the inmates of U.S. prisons are mentally retarded or mentally ill. But instead of curing them they imprison them. Or take the homeless wandering the streets: more than one-half of them are mentally ill, too, but have been forced onto the streets by the closure of hospitals because the money was needed for defense.

However, let us return to the original theme of the conversation. Who usually levels accusations at the Soviet Union: psychiatrists or outsiders?

M. Ye. Vartanyan: We receive many petitions printed on standard forms: signatures collected for appeals of the usual type... It is patently obvious that this all comes from a single source. However, we realize that this is a very well worked out and deep-rooted political campaign against us. Millions of dollars are spent on it and vast amounts of literature are produced. These "prominent campaigners"—these unfortunate sick people—are taken around the world and are made to give speeches. But who pays for this, you ask? They themselves are poor, they haven't a penny to their name yet they turn up in Honolulu for the World Psychiatric Congress. So who organizes this? I do not think that you need enormous intelligence to answer that one.

Correspondent: At this point it would seem appropriate to recall the outrageous incident which occurred when the APA President Brody, in a letter sent to all the world's psychiatric organizations, rashly stated: anyone wishing to receive information on dissidents and psychiatric cases in the USSR can apply to the State Department. So there was a clear link with the State Department.

P.V. Morozov: It must be said that there are psychiatrists in the West who have made anti-Soviet activity virtually their second profession. In the United States this means people like Harold Vysotskiy. There are a few journalists who make this kind of work their profession. There are five or

six names that we are tired of hearing. But as for genuine, serious scientists they remain aloof from all this nonsense. Activity of this kind is dishonorable to a doctor.

Correspondent: Western publications on this theme often mention the name Koryagin. He is a psychiatrist from Kharkov who was once convicted under an article of the criminal code for anti-Soviet activity, served his sentence, and then left for the West, where he continued his anti-Soviet efforts. He claims that he has a list of people in the Soviet Union who are mentally well but have been declared insane. And Koryagin is calling for an international tribunal to be created to discuss and condemn all these cases.

M. Ye. Vartanyan: I do not believe that anything will come of this. Such attempts have been made before, but each time our scientists have presented exhaustive information on the many patients of interest to the West. And in not one case was it proved that these were healthy people imprisoned in psychiatric clinics purely for political reasons.

Correspondent: When foreign psychiatrists visit the USSR, do they ask for meetings with your "victims"?

M. Ye. Vartanyan: Yes, that happens a lot. For example, the well known U.S. psychiatrist Joseph Wortis visited our country and asked for a meeting with a patient S. (I cannot give his full name for ethical reasons). This patient was in our hospital but in the West was regarded as a "leader of a dissident movement." The meeting took place: they met by themselves, without a translator, because Wortis knows some Russian. On his return the American said that patient S. was a severely handicapped schizophrenic.

V. Maksimov: For that very reason each visit to our hospital is a revelation to them. They are impressed by the fact that we allow patients to walk about freely, that they can meet with their families, and that some of them are even allowed home visits. They assiduously look for barred windows and straitjackets and are surprised when they see that we do not have iron doors with spyholes but glass doors and telephones in the corridors: "So anyone who wants to is free to make a telephone call?" This is natural for us but for them it is ridiculous. There have even been questions of the kind: "Is this your elite asylum?" We of course explained that this is an all-union scientific center where everything is top quality. It quite is another matter that we are now discussing the question of how to bring the rest of psychiatric practice up to this standard.

P.V. Morozov: The shortage of information in our sphere in general creates many problems. There is now an entire movement in the world opposed to psychiatry which has assumed such serious proportions that even our anti-Soviet opponents are backing down.

K. Mukhin: Incidentally, these tendencies opposed to psychiatry also exist in our country. And this is due to the exceptional degree of activity of those people who believe in various occult sciences and parapsychological ideas and who try to defend from psychiatrists their "teachers"—messiahs, gurus, and so forth, who for the most part suffer from various forms of mental pathology.

M. Ye. Vartanyan: These sentiments are often inflamed by our press. Truly fantastic stories in which a patient's commonplace delirium is presented as a sensation or some kind of miracle sometimes get into our newspapers. I can appreciate that readers get bored with all manner of simplistic, moralistic stories and want something with a bit more piquancy. But journalists' pursuit of cheap "thrills" does very severe damage to our common cause.

One of our most respected newspapers, for example, published a strange article about a "fire-starting boy." On receiving approval for treatment from the Ministry of Health, he and his mother came to our clinicians for investigation. And what emerged then? The boy exhibited no abnormal behavioral characteristics. The sensation turned out to be bogus, but it was swallowed by the gullible and even by members of law enforcement agencies who also thought that everything around him burned. We got to the bottom of it, but by then it was too late.

I suppose that 90 percent of readers did not believe this absurd story, but even if 10 percent of them did our propaganda work has been enormously damaged. For that reason I think journalists should show greater professionalism, and if they cannot get to the bottom of something themselves they should turn to competent people. After all, our patients—precisely because of their pathology—possess incredible power of persuasion, and if a journalist is susceptible, he will instantly swallow all these cock-and-bull stories. But we straighten things out—for which we are regarded as reactionaries, defenders of orthodoxy, and so forth.

Correspondent: All right then, we accept our reprimand and will try to draw conclusions. But is it not time to return to the topic of our conversation and bring it to a close?

M. Ye. Vartanyan: In conclusion, I should like to say, addressing here, among others, our foreign colleagues, that the time has come to turn from artificial to real problems. And we must adopt a serious, professional approach to their solution. We are ready to meet with our colleagues at any time and at any place. We have no secrets and our doors are open.

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CSO: 1830/629

KAZAKH STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE STRENGTHENED

Alma-Ata LENINSKIL ZHAS In Kazakh 15 May 67 p 4

[Article by narcologist-physician Asqarbel Yembergenov: "Opium Leads the Mind Astray, Poppies Intoxicate"]

[Excerpts] In our Soviet Union, the struggle against narcotics addiction has been an effort of total state and medical importance since the first days of the establishment of the Soviet regime. Special clinics and treatment facilities have been put into operation concerned with this ailment.

The narcotic substances in the poppy enter the blood stream to such an extent that they remain there for 24 or even 36 hours. When the narcotic substances which have been absorbed by the blood issues from the body they leave the outer body insensitive. The poppy addict amuses himself and in a weakened state of mind passes the day. There is no greater shame than this, no worse custom.

What we have been speaking of is the harm caused the human organism and to human life by the poppy and by opium. How can we express the harm that it does to family life and to the daily activity of the addict. The poppy and opium are not sold in any stores. Those marketing in it and selling it sell it only secretly. A kilogram costs 120-160 rubles. In some oblasts it is more expensive. When a poppy addict buys a kilogram of raw opium it lasts him 3-4 days. If the 120-160 rubles which the addict has snatched from the mouths of his family and children lasts only 3-4 days, how will he live after that? If he needs so much money for 3-4 days of opium use, how much money must he need in a year? It is difficult to visualize the life of such poppy and opium addicts, with nothing to eat and no clothing to wear.

At present special statistical reports make the following clear: there are twice as many narcotics addicts today as there were 5 years ago. Half of them are on a special list of the purely ill. The number of preventive centers for the involuntary treatment of addicts has doubled.

This is an important, thought-provoking statistic. But there are no doubt narcotic substances that are secret and unknown to police organs. A very basic duty of all the people today is to prevent the distribution of narcotics substances and to be separated from this sad danger. For this purpose every effort and decided and meaningful propaganda work must be directed at narcotics addiction.

Just recently a plan for the struggle against narcotics addiction was drawn up at a joint session of workers of republic law enforcement ministries and authorities and social organizations. This question has also been looked into at a plenum of the KaSSh Supreme Court. Taking part in the plenum were workers and representatives of procuracy organizations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health, the State Agro-industrial Committee, the Academy of Sciences, and union and komsomol organizations.

At present, coordinated work is needed. We must expend all energies and resources in one direction. As a highest priority, we must completely destroy wild hemp, the plant from which the very harmful substance hashish is produced. hemp is a harmful plant from which large quantities of narcotic substances are derived.

Some individuals grow hemp in areas belonging to them, also poppies and similar plants from which narcotics substances are taken. Growing of these plants in areas **not** under proper control and the taking of narcotic substances from them is increasing with each passing day. Seeing this taking place and knowing that it is harmful, it is difficult to understand why no one has put a stop to it. Locally only police workers are involved in this work, and the chiefs of other enterprises, local soviet, union and komsomol organizations have not been mobilized at all. People pretend not to see what they are seeing.

Mr Naqypov, who lives in Chirchik Oblast, grew opium poppies in rows for 23 years and prepared poppy extract and opium. Also, Mr Begaliyev grew hemp and was preparing very potent narcotic substances. People saw these individuals making poppy extract and opium but did not report it either to the village soviet or to enterprise managers, and did not call them to account.

In some places in the republic plantations growing opium poppies are poorly guarded. The raw material is not properly preserved in warehouses, and it is stored in places where it can easily be stolen by poppy and opium addicts.

Mr Chistakov, Mr Raydenov, Mr Ruppel and several others living in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast were arrested as they harvested opium from the kolkhoz plantations plants. But now Mr Kolyshev and Mr Salangereyev and others have stolen 72 kilograms of raw opium from the kolkhoz warehouse.

Administrative organs, authorities, units, and organizations have not paid attention to persons using narcotic substances in some places, and they have never prohibited cases where drugs have been used freely by individuals without permission.

Workers of narcotics organizations, police organs, and managers of industries and educational institutions are devoting very little attention to demanding order from users of narcotic substances, and to making them bear responsibility through administrative means. As a result of this abuse, the number of addicts in such places grows from year to year. People are pretending that there is no such thing, and users are not being reported in good time to treatment institutions.

One of today's most important needs is to increase the number of special dispensary and station treatment facilities to improve narcological services as much as possible. Preparation of specialized medical cadres for such treatment facilities is one of today's vital questions. The great assistance shown by the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee on Vocational and Technical Education, and especially school teachers and masters of vocational and professional schools on a daily basis to preventive efforts, is making an invaluable contribution to our freeing ourselves from this bad habit. In this way we have been separating young children and youths from these drugs. The time has come no longer to put off the work to another time and to take it in hand.

All social measures in our country are being carried out for the many, for the health of man. Since this is the case, if we expend all our energies, knowledge, and experience for this purpose and regard our medical goals as interesting and happy ones, we know that we will achieve our purposes.

At present the struggle against alcoholism and narcotics addiction is improving in all rayons and oblasts of the republic. An organizational council formed by the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee is setting measures in the area of relentless struggle against drunkenness and unearned income. The entire nation must get involved with the greatest amount of effort in order to carry out these measures soundly. We must carry out the same kind of struggle now against narcotics addiction that we have previously carried out against alcoholism. The time has come to carry out a well-founded struggle against narcotics abuse both in the city and in rural areas. To be sure, our narcologist doctors must be at the forefront of this struggle. This is because the party and the government and the entire people demand this from us.

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CSO. 1632/446

KAZAKH POLICE CRACK DOWN ON GRAFT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSKIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 20 May 1987 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word interview with police Major General Ernest Omirzhaquly Basarov, KaSSK first deputy minister of internal affairs, published under the rubric "Man, the Times, Morality," titled "The End of the Line for Easy Gain." Basarov answers questions about what, in general, the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs is doing to fight unearned income, in the area of illegal vehicle use, theft of lubricants and of building materials, parasites and others who seek to live without performing socially useful labor, and housing graft.

In his answers, basarov underscores the scope of the crackdown that is now taking place, the enhanced cooperation of the authorities and the sad examples of those who have been caught, sometimes after amassing enormous profits in the tens of thousands of rubles at the public expense. Basarov does note, however, that one reason such graft flourishes is that grafters meet real needs not being met by public services at present. For example, he notes, if collective vehicles are used to deliver private produce to distant markets, it is often because there are no public vehicles available for such purposes. Likewise, some individuals are able to make money finding housing for others because there are real problems with the current housing allotment system.

KaSSR: NEW RULES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ADMISSIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 June 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by N. Nuriyev, chief of the Teaching Methodology Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, published under the rubric "Graduation 87," titled "What Is New in Higher Education Admissions." The article explains to readers recently enacted regulations for higher education admissions whereby, except for certain "facilitated" groups such as veterans, 80 percent of admission slots will be reserved for those with at least 2 years of work experience, and approved by local party units and by their work collectives. (The remaining 20 percent of available slots will be for those going directly from high school.)

The new policy, Nuriyev explains, is intended to counter past "distortions" of admissions practices whereby regional and family connections and bribes played too great a role, leading to systematic exclusion of certain "social and ethnic groupings" from higher education. The new policy is also, he continues, to bring education and practical achievement into closer connection.

KAZAKH COMMENTATOR ON DIVORCE PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata DILIM ZILANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1987 carries on pages 26-7 a 1,600-word article by Docent Nurkamal Qambarova candidate in philosophy, published under the rubric "The Mind," entitled 'The Handle of Education.' The article looks at the impact of divorce and of other family problems upon future generations.

According to Qambarova the family, and conditions within it, have had a decisive impact upon the education of the younger generation, and for this reason family stability and the maintenance of a proper moral atmosphere within the family are of the greatest possible importance. However, she goes on to show the great strain that modern life imposes upon the family, particularly deficiencies in state services, housing, etc. This strain, in turn, has resulted in a soaring divorce rate that is creating an increasing number of problems. At present, she shows, there is 1 divorce for every 3 marriages with the ratio even less favorable (1 in every 2) in the cities. For persons aged 20-30, moreover, the divorce rate is twice as high as for other groups.

Qambarova calls for attention to these problems, and for efforts to strengthen the family before it is too late. She suggests that many, if not all, of today's social problems are due to poor family relationships, or to the selfishness of pampered young people without a proper upbringing.

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CSO: 1832/436

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ORGANS NEGLECT DONBASS POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA DAILY in Russian on 6 August 1967 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by O. Shevkunenko, a member of the Society for the Preservation of Nature, entitled "Timidity in Dealing With Damage" in which he criticizes the ineffectualness and neglect of the responsible organs and recommends solutions for rectifying serious deficiencies in eliminating pollution. According to the author, "a decree 'On Measures for Prevention of Pollution in Reservoirs of the Black and Azov Seas' passed 11 years ago and another important document on intensifying the preservation of small rivers issued 7 years ago" have apparently not been adhered to in the Donbass Oblast. Shevkunenko questions "why in the conditions of openness has there been no talk about our Kal'mius, into which petroleum products from the Donetsk metallurgical factory were recently dumped again? The unfortunate Kal'mius.... Four metallurgical 'leaders in the pollution of water' have settled on its banks."

Shevkunenko considers misappropriation of resources partly responsible for the deplorable situation. For already 15 years 'scholarly men' from Donetsk State University have been developing evidence that industrial sewage is beneficial for fields. Hundreds of thousands (!) of rubles have been spent on investigating the evidence, but would it not be better to allocate these resources for improving purification structures? He further recommends "creating a faculty or institution of higher learning to prepare specialists on environmental protection and establishing a Donetsk administration of primary ecology, based on the example of other socialist countries."

The author proceeds to describe an apparent irony which characterizes problems associated with Donetsk pollution. "Every third person in the oblast is a member of the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Nature. The immediate causes of damage are often attributed to members of the Society who punctually pay their dues." The "ecological illiteracy of plant managers" is an additional source of considerable damage. Shevkunenko proposes organizing a compulsory environmental preservation course for managers. "Last year a certain manager ordered the removal of dirty snow from Donetsk streets to...the lower Kal'mius reservoir located in the center of the city." As for environmental protection organs, "the work of the Azov Reservoir administration of water inspection is not visible, and no sort of cunning information can conceal the facts. The facts are glaring. The Azovstal' and Il'ich metallurgical combines continue to dump industrial waste which has not been purified into the sea."

Shevkunenko holds official Ukrainian organs accountable by stating that the "Ukrainian State Committee for the Protection of Nature and oblast inspectorates within its jurisdiction have certainly been acting very timidly. Immediate restructuring is needed in their system--everywhere there is talk about the health of people, of present and future generations."

The author concludes with an apparent challenge to the editor of PRAVDA UKRAINY. "I want to believe that the newspaper will find in itself the courage to raise the problems touched on by me."

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 6 August 1987 carries on page 2 a 600-word response by B. I. Strelets, deputy minister of the Ukraine's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, in which he states that the ministry shares O. Shevkunenko's concern: "The managers of those enterprises are not sufficiently concerned with environmental protection questions. Serious restructuring is required in relation to these problems."

Strelets addresses the measures taken and progress made in eliminating pollution. "Lately more than a billion rubles were assimilated for constructing purification structures in the republic. As a result, the dumping of filthy sewage water decreased in volume from 2.8 to 1.2 billion cubic meters in a year. Penalties (to the sum of more than 670,000 rubles) were imposed on more than 30,000 officials. About 200 suits involving more than 350 businesses were handled by organs of the procurator and produced almost 77 million rubles."

however, Strelets acknowledges that problems persist. "Today 536 enterprises in the republic are dumping 1.2 billion cubic meters of filthy sewage a year into reservoirs and rivers. Almost one-half of these are systems of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, as well as the Ministries of Fertilization, heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Chemical Industry, and the Petrochemical Industry, and republic ministries and departments. Regarding the latter, in accordance with the republic's current plan of economic and social development, these dumpings will be completely discounted by 1990. In overall volume this accounts for almost 40 percent."

The author singles out the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy as a principal violator. According to Strelets, "the situation in this ministry evokes alarm. In the current 5-Year Plan, the ministry allotted 103 million rubles to river protection, and this just for purifying sewage water in today's functioning enterprises requiring about 370 million rubles. The plan envisaged reduction of all dumping by one-third. The Commission for Environmental Protection, under the auspices of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, examined the question about the state of water protection in enterprises of ferrous metallurgy. The all-union and republic's Committees of People's Control are conducting an investigation of the ministry's enterprises."

In the Donetsk Oblast, where 234 small rivers flow with an overall length of 5,395 km, 91.6 million cubic meters of filthy sewage water are dumped annually. The oblispolkom ordered the development of project documentation for cleaning and regulating small rivers with an overall length of 1,246 km. However, the work was carried out for only 334 km because of the absence of centralized

financing. In the current 5-Year Plan execution of the work is envisaged for 42.2 million rubles, including cleaning 214 km of river channels and constructing 25 ponds and 5 reservoirs. Since last year the cleaning of the Kazeniv, Torets, Korsun, Bakay, Gruzskaya, Volch'ya and Krivoy Torets Rivers has been proceeding. This work will begin on the rivers Solenava, Byelol, Sukhiy Taly and Onilasha in the coming year if centralized capital investment is guaranteed.

Deputy Minister Strelets acknowledges deficiencies in the clean-up efforts. 'The tempo of this work is intolerably slow. Therefore, a joint board of the republic's Gosagroprom, Gandelprom, Mirovobez, Liseskhoz, and Lisesprom is planning in the immediate future to examine the question of protecting small rivers. As for the Shevchenko's concerns about the Kal'mius River Strelets replies that: 'For ans of the Water Inspectorate know about the violations which O. Shevchenko spoke of. The chief engineer of the Donetsk Metallurgical factory was fined and the manager was deprived of a quarterly bonus for dumping sewage into the Kal'mius River.'

Strelets also responds to questions raised about irrigating fields with industrial sewage and the competence of the Azov Reservoir Administration of water inspection. 'Using sewage water for irrigation is one of the methods for utilizing polluted substances; however, it is necessary to approach this very carefully. This is why it has taken so long to decide the question about sewage from the coke-chemical plant. The incident of removing snow from the streets of Donetsk to the Lower Kal'mius Reservoir appears to have been a one-time occurrence.'

A board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Water Resources is conducting an official **investigation** of the Azov Reservoir Administration's qualifications. At the same time, the administration increased demands on violators of the water legislation: just last year 340 officials were fined, managers of 195 enterprises were deprived of bonuses, and 27 suits produced 1.8 million rubles. The Ukrainian Committee for People's Control took serious measures of administrative influence toward managers of the Zhdanov Metallurgical Combine 'Azovstal'.'

Deputy Minister Strelets concludes with a reassurance that, 'the Ukrainian Ministry of Water Resources will adopt measures in the future, aimed at increasing the protection of water resources.'

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PUGO URGES LATVIAN FARMERS TO INCREASE CROP QUALITY

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 pp 1-2

[Article by B. Pugo, first secretary, LaSSR CP CC: "Party's Care to Harvesting and Storage of Fodder"]

[Excerpts] Fodder harvesting and storage seems to be a strictly economic problem, but only at the first glance. In reality, the importance of this agricultural work is substantially greater: fodder quantity and quality in many ways affect the implementation of plans concerning agricultural production, the satisfaction of the most basic population demands in food products, and the people's evaluation of the Party's policy with regard to agriculture. Therefore, it is not accidental that the Party organization of the republic has considered and still considers the development and improvement of the fodder production system to be one of its most important tasks, and that it has never stepped aside from this resolution.

However, it is not a secret that until recently, the Party organizations of many farms were quite satisfied with their achievements. They considered their business to be running quite well. Many of our cadres, just as they used to do in the old times, were watching mostly the pluses and the minuses, comparing the results of the previous and current years, very often considering the complete satisfaction of the needs of livestock raising to be of secondary importance.

A series of Party, Soviet, and economic authorities of the republic had a conciliatory attitude toward these leaders, who were not taking the necessary measures to increase the yield of fodder cultures, haying fields and pastures, who were carrying out fodder production in a time-consuming way, and who were explaining all of the deficiencies as the result of bad weather and the lack of specialized equipment.

Of course, there was some increase in fodder production. However, it was insufficient for the implementation of those complex tasks which were presented in the Food program before the working people of the republic. The Latvian Party organization was justly advised on this matter at a meeting of the CC CPSU Secretariat in June 1986. It was mentioned there that the agriculture of the republic indecisively reconstructs its work, slowly increases its fodder production, and does not produce fodder balanced with

regard to protein; and that the Party, Soviet, and economic authorities poorly use reserves to strengthen the fodder base.

This criticism has forced the LaSSR CP CC to give a new look at the many problems, and to increase requirements for Party committees, local Soviets, and leaders of the Gosagroprom and enterprises. It was said in a straightforward way from the podium of the Party and the economic aktiv meeting, which took place soon after the CPSU CC Secretariat meeting: the agricultural workers do not and cannot have reason for complacency. We cannot accept this situation, when year after year a number of farms do not provide themselves with the necessary amount of fodder. The fodder base must depend on skillful work organization rather than on whims of weather. We must provide enough fodder for each farm under any conditions, and not at any price, but rather by intensifying the production.

This approach to fodder production development has received wide support from farm workers. We have become convinced of this during our many visits to kolkhozs and sovkhozs in the republic. The workers reasonably say: "Why is it that the neighboring republics always surpass us in fodder production? They do not have fewer problems or rains, but the final results are better. We must change the work style, learn from the foremost people, pull up those who fall behind, and effectively use equipment and new technologies."

The self-criticizing, action-directed mood of the farm workers, and their will to increase radically cattle husbandry were supported by a whole group of measures developed at the meeting of the republican aktiv.

Substantial corrections were introduced into the task program of increasing the protein content in fodder; construction of modern barns for hay storage equipped with active ventilation was increased; the use of preservative agents was improved; and the system of compensating the work of fodder producers was changed. The last one became more dependent on fodder quality. Quality control laboratories were organized in each rayon, with branches in practically every enterprise.

The call of the foremost workers to harvest and store 2-2.5 tons of high-quality hay for each cow has found support everywhere. Over 800 technological units were organized for better concentration of forces. Half of them worked on a single job order. Temporary Party or Komsomol groups were actively functioning in most of the units.

An intensive socialist competition was taking place everywhere. Its results were assessed by many farm enterprises daily, and the assessment of the results at the rayon and republic levels was performed on a weekly basis. The Council of Ministers and the labor union council organized a competition for hay production from the wastelands among the rural Soviets.

The unanimous efforts of the workers' collectives and the support of their initiative by the Party, Soviet, and economic authorities allowed them already last year to achieve positive shifts in the development of fodder production.

The sowing of clover and alfalfa were increased, and their portion of the total volume of perennials reached 49 percent. The area put aside for planting rapeseed plants was also increased. 89 barns were built or redesigned for heated air forced drying of hay. Thus, their total volume was doubled. The plan of improving meadows and pastures was overfulfilled by 1.5 times.

The coordinated work allowed the farmers to increase fodder production in the republic compared with 1985 by 11.5 percent. And in the Liepayskiy and Valmierskiy rayons, the increase in harvested and stored fodder was two and three times higher, respectively.

Farm workers have created a good hay stick of 840,000 tons. In the Dobelskiy region, they have produced 2.5 tons of hay for each cow. The increase in quality of the main types of fodder is especially noticeable. The stock of first-grade hay increased 2.8 times, and that of haylage doubled compared with 1985. The improvement in fodder quality allowed farmers to increase substantially the protein production so necessary for milk production growth.

The final result of the positive changes in fodder production also made people happy. The livestock raisers have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges to increase milk yields, and have achieved noticeable growth in yields during last winter.

However, even today we do not have the right to think that we have achieved a radical breakthrough in fodder and milk production. In spite of the fact that the rates of milk yield growth in our republic are higher than in Lithuania and Estonia, the actual yields are still lower than those of our neighbors. In addition, a quarter of the growth which had been achieved with such difficulty during the winter has been lost already by the livestock raisers. The increase in meat production remains behind the demand of the population.

A self-critical analysis of the situation in fodder production shows that our agricultural potential is not being used fully. Serious deficiencies are present in the work styles of a series of Party raykoms and RAPO. As yet, all possible strengthening of Party and political work in the lagging farms, in the fodder harvesting and storage units, and in links has not been achieved.

Party committees and economic authorities lack initiative and business ability in resolving the social problems of the rural areas, in developing collective and family contracts, and in refining full cost accounting relations in all links. The work that is being carried out with the cadres of the agro-industrial complex, which is directed toward an increase in activity and the development of a creative approach toward the resolution of the tasks raised before them, still does not meet the requirements of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU CC.

Inertness, sluggishness, and irresponsibility in resolving the urgent problems of fodder production are still present in the work of a series of Party organizations, RAPO, and workers' collectives. Large deficiencies are hidden behind the relatively good generalized quantitative figures. Last year, the Bauskiy, Yelgavskiy, and Preylskiy rayons never fulfilled fodder production targets. And this fact badly affected the results of last winter.

Farms that have neglected fodder production are present also in other rayons of the republic.

This year's harvesting will be more difficult in many aspects than that of last year. That is already clear today. Therefore, it is even more important to meet the difficulties with organized actions, skills, and well thought out tactics in fodder harvesting. It is necessary by all means to secure the positive shifts that were initiated last year and to provide an abundance of full-value fodder at every farm. Today, this is the foremost task of all workers' collectives and Party organizations of the kolkhozs and sovkhozs. And the main role in resolving this task must belong to independence and initiative in selecting the terms and technology of harvesting, and the realization by all farmers that they are completely responsible for increasing fodder production and quality.

This problem was raised exactly in this manner at recent zonal seminars, with the participation of managers, specialists, and scientists. It was justly mentioned at these seminars that fodder harvesting and storage this year is an important test of all the rayon committees, Party organizations, and workers' collectives of the agricultural complex, of how they are carrying out reconstruction, and of whether the distance between words and actions has indeed become shorter. And only those who will not wait for orders from higher authorities, only those who will take the initiative, will pass this test.

There is no way that anyone can make it without a creative approach. Today there must not and will not be any directions concerning when, how much, and which fodder to stock. It is time to get used to independence, and to demonstrate this independence in actions. Every manager must be ready himself to use equipment and labor resources flexibly and quickly, depending on grass development phases, weather conditions, presence of the necessary equipment, and fodder storage space. And this year, it is especially important. The development of grasses has been delayed. They increase in mass slowly because of poor weather. Under these conditions, any mistake or wrong decision made by a manager may result in a loss to a farm which cannot be made up. Therefore, it is important today once again to give a look at the harvesting tactics of our foremost farmers.

The tactics of each of these farms are as different as is the fodder, but they have much in common. The most important thing is a creative, economic approach to the work and, firstly, a concern for the quality of the fodder. It is the quality that the managers and specialists must care mainly about. Livestock raisers need not simply tons of green mass, hay, haylage, or silage; rather, they need protein rich quality fodder that does not lose its best properties during storage.

We cannot repeat the mistakes of previous years, when some farms protracted the haying season for many weeks, sometimes until the grain harvest. The grass was overgrown and was losing its nourishing properties. We must prevent this from happening. We must achieve a situation in which the first haying season at all farms would be carried out during the optimum time frame for each specific type of fodder. In such a case, the protein deficit will be reduced, and milk yields will rise.

As the experience of the foremost farmers shows, high-quality fodder well pays for all the production costs. The most conservative calculations show that one ton of high-quality hay allows farmers to obtain 100-200 kilograms more milk than an equal amount of 3rd-grade hay.

It is not enough to harvest and store the necessary amount of good nourishing fodder; one must preserve its high quality during storage. That means that it is necessary both today and in the future to increase construction of storage facilities and to take good care of the existing barns, pits, grain storehouses, sheds, and cellars. And at each farm, one must always strictly follow fodder-laying technology and fodder storage conditions.

We must decisively change the criteria of assessing the work of the fodder producers themselves, as well as that of managers and specialists in charge of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations that increase the fodder base. Fodder quality must become the main issue during the assessment of these activities and the determination of the moral and material rewards.

The time has come to introduce serious correctives into the status of the socialist competition in the field of fodder harvesting and storage. The most importance must be given to quality, and the winners of the competition must be determined based on the fodder nourishing properties and on the number of fodder units rather than on the basis of the physical number of tons. This year, we must put in storage 10-15 centners for each arbitrary unit of cattle. It seems that it is worth considering giving the special titles of "Excellent quality producer" and "Unit of excellent harvesting quality" to fodder producers at each farm and in every region.

Obviously, such an approach requires further improvement in quality control at each production stage. And it is necessary to perform the assessment of fodder quality not by a rule of thumb, but by using laboratory analyses. The possibility to do this exists in all rayons, and it is necessary to use these analyses skillfully.

In order to change the attitude of the farmers toward fodder quality, the primary Party organizations of kolkhozs and sovkhozs can and must do many things. The struggle for quality must be in the center of attention for Communists not only during Party meetings. Their direct responsibility is to help the novices in the study of methods, to warn the negligent workers and the bad performers, and to create in the collective such an atmosphere that any departure from technology would be simply impossible.

Fodder harvesting and storage are, of course, collective jobs, but the responsibility for their implementation must be personal. And it is possible to achieve such a situation. Every worker must be exposed. The name of the person who has let down his comrades is well known in the link or the unit. We must not hide our eyes from mistakes that have been made, and we must strictly demand from anybody regardless of his position.

We must persuade the people who love to make an easy buck and care only about their personal interests by using our personal example and high-quality work in addition to money incentives and words. And Communists must show such an

example before others do. Many of them did a splendid job taking care of this problem last year. I am sure that they will not let us down this year either, and that they will increase their input into the struggle for fodder quality.

The Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party believes that the farm workers of the republic under difficult conditions will be able to overcome all of the difficulties and will carry out the fodder harvesting and storage in an organized manner, giving all of their energy to the task. They have enough skills and persistence, economic know-how, and peasants' character.

Resolving the current problems and widening the harvesting, the workers of the agro-industrial complex and Party committees cannot forget the implementation of the long-term program of increasing protein production in the fodder which they produce. And there are many things to be done. At the end of the five-year plan term, it is necessary to provide each head of cattle with 19-21 centners of fodder units, and to reach a milk yield of 4,000 kilograms.

In order to do so, we must even more boldly and persistently improve the structure of the perennial grasses, improve the construction of modern fodder storage facilities, fodder preparation shops, increase animal protein and high-protein additives production, and increase the production of grain and legumes.

Special attention must be paid to increasing crop fields and improving the brand structure of clovers and rapeseed plants. It is necessary that by the end of the five-year plan term, 70-75 percent of the fields designated for perennials be occupied by clover and alfalfa. This would allow us to decrease substantially the protein deficit in fodder and to improve fodder nourishing qualities. Rapeseed provides good results when skillfully used. Many farms that year after year enlarge the fields of this rich in fat plant have learned this fact already. Other farms must faster overcome the prejudice against this untraditional culture and persistently learn the technology of growing it and feeding it to cattle.

It is necessary to implement more widely the intensive growing of grasses. All farms must learn how to have two to three hay seasons instead of one, and how to make the cultured pastures really cultured. This will allow farmers to increase the summer milk yields.

The problem of reducing the consumption of concentrate fodder from State resources has been and still remains a very urgent problem. We must persistently search for ways to a transition to a complete self-supply of all types of fodder. And this task can be definitely achieved by many workers' collectives. This is proven by the example of the imeni 50 years of the USSR sovkhos, Rezeknenskiy rayon "Vieniba" and Yelgavskiy rayon "Padomju Jaunatne" kolkhozs, and other farms that in practice provide an enviable growth of agricultural production using their own fodder.

The reconstruction requires the Gosagroprom of the republic, and Party and Soviet authorities to improve more decidedly the forms and methods of directing the kolkhozs and sovkhos, and to increase faster the output of the production potential developed at the farms. We do not need words and

promises; we need active measures to increase the intensification of fodder production and transportation into a commodity producing branch that is economically justifiable.

We must improve our work already today. And during the harvesting, which is beginning in the fields of the republic, we all must, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, hasten our work and consciously perform it. Then, we will have fewer problems and the results of the reconstruction will become more obvious.

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KAZAKH OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY ON DECLINE OF ARAL

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKSTAN in Kazakh 30 May 87 p 2

[Interview with Ye. No. Ayyelbekov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Party Committee recorded by KazIAC special reporter A. Maslenikov: "How Must We Aid the Aral?"]

[Text] When the grandfathers of the Aral fishermen listened to the powerful breath of their sea, they called it a hero with powerful hands. It cherished the land of Turkestan for centuries with the broad bosom of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya. This is what has threatened the Aral with total disaster. Power flowed to it from its two powerful "hands," from the bosom of the two rivers which has shown its benefits to the entire region. The beneficial Syr-Darya, tied up into irrigation systems, has weakened, it has ceased its flow through the desert steppe. Following on that misfortune, the Aral has begun to dry up before our very eyes. As it has turned black, its abrasive salt has turned into clouds. The sea has been dying. Along with it, the life of these lands has begun to decline.

We must help the Aral somehow and in some way. Can we prevent the threatening ecological danger? In his discussion with KazIAC reporter A. Maslenikov, Ye. N. Ayyelbekov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Party Committee, shares his thoughts on the situation.

[Question] The first time that I was in your city was at the end of the 1960's when the Syr-Darya was a restless river flowing with abundance but which, in spite of that, had a reputation for being untamable. Children were catching very large carp and sheat-fish with poles on the banks of the river right next to the city. Elders only recently were anxious on high water days and fearfully talked over the times of disaster. At that time a great deal of effort and money had to be expended on account of the high waters and floods of the river: in Kzyl-Orda Oblast alone up to a thousand kilometers of dams were built to prevent flooding. Today, according to my knowledge, the struggle to prevent the water from vanishing will require the expenditure of a thousand times more money and effort than was expended to prevent floods.

(Answer) Indeed, in 20 years the seriousness of the water control problems of the people of Azyl-orda Oblast has increased considerably. Whereas 9.6 cubic kilometers of water flowed into the Aral from the river in 1970, 6 years later the water flow decreased drastically and thereby the water flow halted below Ananotket Village, dozens of kilometers from the sea. As a consequence of this, the Aral began to dry up rapidly: its level fell by 12 meters and the amount of salt per liter of its water increased to 24 grams. One of the great rivers of Asia had dried up, and one of the greatest continental seas of the planet was becoming a very large salt marsh,...

The one thing about it is that the unfortunate fate of the Aral and Syr-Darya is a second side to the resolute development of our technical progress. To be sure, we can only rejoice that production from Central Asian Kazakhstan irrigation has been, as it has developed, equipped with refined equipment. However, can it always absolutely justify the purposes of such equipment? The time has come to think about this. The total capacity of this equipment has been directed for an extended period of time in a very strict manner at an extensive enterprise. In the beginning, this was called for by objective economic needs. Later, during the years of declining water flow, the practice continued out of habit. There was the broadest interest in the easy gains of the moment and no regard for concerns of a general human domain. This has now resulted in our experiencing ruthless harm. A great deal of damage has been caused because a lack of foresight equipped with contemporary technology has brought with it all kinds of natural calamities to the region using the technology.

At present, the Aral has, in some places, retreated 100 kilometers from its previous banks. The wind raises millions of tons of corrosive salt into the sky from the denuded bottom of the Aral and thereby, even if water is taken from the sown fields, the danger is created that even these will be atrophied. As a vast territory becomes salt marsh and as subterranean waters decrease, plants, and in their wake the animal world, begin to wither. Since 1960 areas covered by forests of tamarisk bushes have become reduced to 2 million hectares while meadows have been reduced 4-fold.

However, the most worrying thing is that the ecological deterioration is not just sharply hindering the socioeconomic development of the Aral region but of the entire oblast at the same time. The ecological deterioration is having a negative impact upon the life of an entire region. During the years 1981-1985, more than 42,000 persons irrevocably migrated out of the oblast and at present it is said that an equal number of persons are not involved in socially useful labor. The slow conversion of broad areas near the Aral into desert steppe has sharply reduced living and working conditions. In summer the intense heat, and in winter the severe cold have increased. Sandstorms and snow blizzards make even the movement of trains difficult. The "Aralsk" Port on the banks of the sea has vanished from all maps: due to the damage done to the Aral it now no longer operates.

In my view, there is no need to go on any more about extensive enterprise, about the harmfulness of insensitive, unlucky exploitation of nature-principled criticism of these things was offered at the 27th Party Congress.

[Question] Under conditions of structuring, it seems that the matter has been moved "from stagnation." For example, on 17 March of this year an expanded session of the staff of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Irrigation met in Moscow with the participation of V. P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was pointed out that productive use and conservation of water resources is the decisive factor in the development of irrigated land agriculture. It was pointed out at the meeting that the need is to alter the investment policy fundamentally, to direct complex financing first of all to improving irrigated lands in terms of land reclamation, and to refine irrigation systems technically. Another hopeful change: it was announced at an All-Union hydrological congress recently convened in Leningrad that in connection with a major climatic change around the turn of the next century, it is expected that precipitation will increase in the regions of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya.

At the same time, in the view of scientists, decisive and fundamental measures must be undertaken to improve ecological conditions in the region. Kzyl-Orda Oblast is the very last link in the fate of the Aral and Syr-Darya. It is the last link in the sense that it is shut in where it is by a chain of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, areas with rich experience in the history of water exploitation. The basic water collecting link is upstream. For this reason, in preparing for this interview, I asked for information from the SOVSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter in Chirchik Oblast, V. Torskiy. I asked him to talk about the situation regarding what was being done "at the front" to irrigation there and to protect the environment. He reported as follows via the telephone:

[Torskiy] Chirchik Oblast is the very largest irrigation agriculture region in Kazakhstan. Nearly 466,000 hectares of reclaimed farmland is situated there. All of it is irrigated with the waters of the Syr-Darya or of its branches, the Arys and Shyrshyq. Canals have been extended in all directions from these rivers and each day more than 30 billion cubic meters of water are moved along them. To be sure, these canals are still unable to operate at full planned capacity. But we have been worrying and thinking about this for decades. Every summer the chiefs of oblast irrigation send a telegram to the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Irrigation with only one request: send more water please!

But do we really need to receive more water in this manner? Leading enterprises have always understood that the question is not a matter of the quantity of water but of knowing how to use it. We may take the experience of "Naqtaaral" Sovkhoz-technicum as an example of this. Until bringing the land reclamation levels of land up to requirements is made the priority, productivity of industrial crops grown on them will not exceed 20 centners for a long period of time. For a period of 5 years all crop lands were evened out in a consistent manner and enriched with organic fertilizer. Water supplied per square unit was reduced somewhat. Irrigation was provided only 2-3 times freely during the entire summer, and not the 7-8 times previously. Water consumption was reduced 3-fold but productivity reached 43 centners of seed-bearing cotton per hectare.

however, this experience has not been propagated widely. The reasons for this are probably as follows: These agrotechnical measures are only productive when regulations for use of all lands and times of use are observed completely.

[Answer] This is very much the case with us. Let me discuss just one instance. Some 25,000 hectares of irrigated land belonging to kolkhoz enterprises have not been provided with engineering structures. As a result, almost half of the irrigation water is wasted with no use whatever. This being the case, salt marshes and swamps appear in depressions, creating harm. I am one of the young secretaries of the oblast committee--I have only worked in kolkhozes for 2 years--I refuse to take responsibility and do not take responsibility for such actions. I can only one thing in defense of the situation--we will find them, in the near future, all such seriously faulty are running water, creating 1900 problems in present state.

However, to halt the retreat of the soil at least 3 cubic m of water will be needed. We almost cannot bear such a heavy responsibility. First of all, the plant receives considerably less water year after year from its neighbors situated upstream of the kolkhoz than is foreseen in the water distribution scheme ratified by the USSR Council of Ministers in 1952. Second, every liter of water reaches us contains in its composition up to 2 g of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. And this has a gradual impact upon all parts of the biosphere.

The times require new regulations from us to work in harmony with nature. We must not expect compensation from nature--the time has come to yield our land to nature.

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LACK OF COORDINATION IN KAZAKH CASPIAN DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata LENINSKIL ZHAS in Kazakh on 27 May 1987 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word KazTAG article by O. Baymuratov, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Council for Investigation of Kazakh Production Forces, published under the rubric "Highways of Advance for the 5-Year Plan," titled "Is the Caspian Region Being Developed in a Coordinated Manner?" The article takes a critical look at the on-going development of a four-republic Caspian regional production complex, based upon regional oil and gas resources, with the suggestion that in fact the development of the complex is not going well due to a lack of coordination.

Lack of coordination is expressed, among other areas, according to Baymuratov, in failure to use more than half of what is now being taken from the ground, including valuable oil paraffin and industrial quantities of rare metals such as vanadium in oil being recovered. There is also the major problem being created by failure to deal with environmental issues properly, and lagging regional social facility and housing development to meet the needs of those who will work in the new complex.

Reasons for the lack of coordination include conflicts between agencies and authorities and failure to provide for regionally based research into regional socioeconomic problems. To this end a regional research production complex is proposed.

KaSSR: INCREASING COORDINATION OF AGROINDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata HADENIYET ZHANE TURKYS in Kazakh No 3, March 1987 carries on pages 4-5 a 2,600-word article by Serik Bolsyn Abdildin, KaSSR minister and first deputy chairman of the republic State Agroindustrial Committee, titled "The First Steps of an Agroindustry." The article outlines an increasingly well-coordinated and carefully interconnected republic agro-industrial complex, reaching from the republic to the rayon level. Abdildin sets forth specific problem areas and organized responses to them. Included is a discussion of the problem of short supplies of consumer goods in rural areas. Increasing output levels (and availability) of many types of foodstuffs is said to be one beneficial result of measures undertaken so far.

KASSR: DIFFICULTIES OF QARATAU DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 3, March 1987 carries on pages 153-168 a 9,700-word article by Kenges Yusupov, published under the rubric "Rich Qaratau," titled "Difficult Tasks." The article, one in a long series of ZHULDYZ looks at Qaratau developments published over many years, examines the many economic, environmental and human factors that limit Qaratau development and keeping phosphorite and other production there, although at planned levels, well below what is actually possible.

Yusupov shows, for example, that production of phosphorite at Qaratau could reach an annual level of 30-35 million tons by the year 2000 but that, as the pits cut deeper, this can only be achieved through an enormous additional capital investment which may not be possible or forthcoming. Other problems include difficult desert environmental conditions in which Qaratau production takes place, an associated acute shortage of all kinds of water, including industrial water, and a labor turnover that continues to be too high.

KASSR: EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ No 5, May 1987 carries on pages 136-143 a 3,300-word article by Akhat Zhaqsybayev, published under the rubric "Articles and Essays," titled "Millions From Ekibastuz." The article reviews the past and present of Ekibastuz development, which is characterized as the shining product of generations of cooperation between Kazakh and other workers. At present, Zhaqsybayev emphasizes, the Ekibastuz mines and electrical stations, and associated complexes, constitute the largest industrial center in Western Siberia, and are, in many respects, world leaders in fuel and energy production. In 1986 some 85,728 million tons of coal were produced at Ekibastuz (compared to 60,000 tons in 1916). 55 million of them at the extremely large "Dogatyr" pits.

Problems of development at Ekibastuz mentioned by Zhaqsybayev include the perennial problem of housing and services development for a workers' city now of 100,000, the difficulty of coordinating all facets of production, providing adequate numbers of coal cars on time and where needed, and the issue of the smooth introduction of new technology. In these areas, however, and in general, coordinated development, Zhaqsybayev emphasizes willingness to learn from the past. Construction of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 2, for example, is being carried on in such a way so as to avoid mistakes made in constructing plant No 1.

KAZAKH FOOD SUPPLIES NOW SUBSTANTIALLY BETTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 3, March 1987 carries on pages 76-80 a 2,200-word editorial, published under the rubric "Intensification of Production: Labor, Quality, Profitability," titled "Let Us Use Food Resources Profitably." The editorial looks at improvements in KASSR food supplies since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, and areas still needing improvement.

According to the editorial, major categories of food production have substantially gained since the beginning of the current 5-year plan. These include grain production, now an average of 30 million tons a year, up 17 percent; potatoes, 9 million tons a year, up 11 percent; sugar beets, 3 million tons, up 4 percent; meat, 1.5 million tons, up 9 percent; milk, 6.5 million tons, up 7 percent; eggs, 6 billion, up 8 percent.

The editorial still sees substantial waste in all areas of food production, particularly in storage. Nonetheless, the editorial sees substantial gains possible from full exploitation of auxiliary enterprise food production.

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